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Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

No. 12

COUNTY FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

Everything to Satisfaction
of Everyone.

Large Crowds and Many Exhibitions at Ohio County Fair.

The Ohio County Fair, under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, closed here last Saturday evening, after four days of pleasure for the visitors. The fair was a success in every way, and the first day the crowds began to come in and by Saturday an attendance estimated at five thousand people was on hand all day. Everything went off smoothly during the entire four days. A dreadful accident was narrowly averted, however, Friday afternoon, when Prof. Parker was slightly injured when a hot attaching the balloon and parachute broke, as the balloon went into the air, causing Parker to get a very hard fall. However, he was game and next morning and afternoon made two successful ascensions. By many it was thought the fair would not be a success, possibly on account of no fair having been given here for several years, and on this account more credit is due to Dr. Bean for his public spiritedness in trying to give the Ohio county people a good fair and having the ability of properly running the association as to be a financial success. Last week we gave the awards of the first day, and the awards of the remaining days are as follows:

Second Day.
RING NO. 43—Stallion with three or more colts—Theo. Heady, 1st. Wm. Burton 2d.
RING NO. 44—Stallion any age—Wm. Burton 1st, Theo. Heady, 2d.
RING NO. 45—Mare any age—Rowe & Dexter 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.
RING NO. 46—Gelding and age—Theo. Heady 1st and 2d.
RING NO. 47—Stallion, mare or gelding—Theo. Heady 1st, W. E. Stone 2d.
RING NO. 48—Best colt two and under three years—Theo. Heady 1st, John Baird 2d.
RING NO. 49—Colt under one year old—Eldy Ward 1st, J. B. Henry 2d.

Racing.
Two-forty class, trot or pace—John Johnson (Dan H.) 1st, C. Claypool (Black Patch) 2d, Ivory Phillips (Fritz W.) 3d.
Three-quarter-mile dash—J. W. Beatty (Indiana) 1st, C. Fisher (Royal Mack) 2d, J. F. Faught (Stowaway) 3d.

Half mile and repeat—E. Vittoe (Durable and Jennie) 1st and 2d, J. W. Beatty (Mont Lee) 3d.

Third Day.

RING NO. 50—Best bull, any age—Thompson Bros., 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 51—Best milch cow—Taylor & Crabtree 1st, Thompson Bros. 2d.

RING NO. 52—Best heifer calf—not filled.

RING NO. 53—Best fatter beef—Taylor & Crabtree 1st, Thompson Bros. 2d.

RING NO. 54—Best buck, any age—not filled.

RING NO. 55—Best ewe, any breed—S. J. Hawkins, 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 56—Best boar, any breed—not filled.

RING NO. 57—Best sow, any breed—not filled.

RING NO. 58—Stallion, any age—W. E. Stone 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 59—Mare, any age—Rowe & Dexter 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 60—Gelding, any age—Theo. Heady 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 61—Stallion, mare or gelding—Rowe & Dexter 1st, W. E. Stone 2d.

RING NO. 62—Double team, regardless of ownership—Rowe & Dexter 1st, W. A. Martin 2d.

Special Premium by J. B. Tappan—best lady rider—Miss Beatrice Haynes 1st, Miss Kathleen Turner 2d.

Special Premium by Carson & Co.—best boy rider—Willie Martin 1st, Albert Edward Chian 2d.

Racing.

Two-thirty class, trot or pace—H. Snyder (Coastman) 1st, Ivory

Phillips (Little Frank) 2d, Ivory Phillips (Alice B.) 3d.

Running, one-half mile and repeat—J. F. Faught (Stowaway) 1st, E. Vittoe (Durable) 2d, J. W. Beatty (Mont Lee) 3d.

Pace or trot, Ohio county horses—Tice Baker (Crocket) 1st, Dr. L. B. Bean (Maxey and King) 2d and 3d.

Fourth Day.

RING NO. 63—Best stallion any age—W. E. Stone 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 64—Best mare, any age—Rowe & Dexter 1st and 2d.

Special Premium by W. E. Ellis—Best saddle and harness horse, either sex, any age—Rowe & Dexter, 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 66—Best suckling colt—Herbert Ward 1st, Eldy Ward 2d.

RING NO. 67—Best colt, 3 years old—G. W. Nance 1st, Roy al 2d.

Racing.

Two-forty trot, best 2 in 3—John Johnson (Dan H.) 1st, J. H. O'Flynn (H. R.) 2d, Ivory Phillips (Crocket) 3d.

Running, mile dash—Declared off.

One-half mile dash—E. Vittoe (Jennie Dale) 1st, E. Vittoe (Durable) 2d, J. F. Faught (Stowaway) 3d.

Bicycle Race—half mile dash—Special premium by A. Barker—Miss Norine Black 1st, Miss Evelyn Thomas 2d.

Floral Hall.

Best Watermelon—Mrs. Frank Sullenger.

Best Pumpkin—Mrs. Frank Sullenger.

Best half bushel apples—Mrs. L. F. Bennett.

Best peck peas—Mrs. L. F. Bennett.

Best half bushel yellow corn—S. J. Hawkins.

Best bronze turkey tom and hen—Miss Jessie Nall.

Best Booburn Red Turkey, tom and hen—Mrs. L. F. Bennett.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MEET IN JAIL

Estranged Couple Renew Marriage Vows After Short Separation.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 30.—A young woman, not more than 21 years old, was carried into the station by three officers at an early hour Sunday morning. She was in an intoxicated condition, having been found on the lawn of a well-known citizen, where by her cries she was alarming the neighborhood.

A young man had been arrested shortly before on the charge of being intoxicated. He was seated on a bench with his head in his hands when the girl was brought in. He raised his head and suddenly exclaimed: "My God, that is my wife. Let me talk to her."

The man said he was William Rudisell, of Hatfield, Ind., and that the girl was Sonia Rudisell, his wife. She had deserted him and her 4-year-old son last spring, he said. Rudisell learned, he continued, that she was in Owensboro, and came here in search of her. Worn out from worry, he admitted that "he took" several drinks and was arrested. The girl, according to Rudisell, was a Miss Holter, of Hatfield, and was married to him five years ago. She grew tired of married life and suddenly disappeared from her home, he said. The baby is in care of a relative in Evansville.

"I know it is my Will talking to me," cried the woman as she was placed in a cell. The couple became reconciled and the woman said she would return to her home.

It is thought that the cases against both of them will be dismissed in the morning. Citizens have promised to aid them in beginning life anew.

CERVALVO.

Oct. 1.—Mrs. D. W. Kimmel and Mrs. P. A. Milner are on the sick list.

Mrs. Nina Bennett, of Livermore, visited her mother, Mrs. Milner, some days ago.

Miss Argent Shultz, Rochester, is visiting here.

Mr. George Casebier, who has been living in Muhlenberg county for several years, has moved back to his farm near here.

Mr. Clarence Robertson, has moved to Rockport.

Mr. Wells Rowe has moved on the Clarence Robertson farm.

LOUISVILLE M. E. CONFERENCE ENDS

Appointments Announced for Ensuing Year.

Great Sunday Crowds Hear Sermons From Campbellsville Pulpits.

Campbellsville, Ky., Sept. 30.—The Methodist Conference in session here, celebrated its sixty-fifth annual session when Bishop A. W. Wilson announced the appointments for the ministers of next year. Quite a battle was waged in the election of the clerical delegates to the general conference, Gross Alexander was elected on the third ballot. There was no election on the fourth. The conference adjourned and was called to order by the Rev. Frank M. Thomas at 10:30 o'clock in order to cast the fifth ballot, when the Rev. J. T. Rushing, of Elizabethtown, was elected. The voting became spirited in the next ballot, and inasmuch as no one was nominated in open conference the vote was scattered among a large number of candidates with no election. The seventh ballot was taken and resulted in no election. The eighth ballot was taken and Rev. S. J. Thompson, of Owensboro, was elected.

BOARD OF MISSIONS REPORT.

The board of missions reported great progress in the work, and state that \$19,935 had been raised during the year for home and foreign mission.

The board also stated that still further advancement would be made during the year in work of home missions, and that the home missionaries would receive larger pay during the next year. The conference cashier reported that \$34,518.45 had passed through his hands during the session of conference.

Special trains were run into Campbellsville yesterday from Lebanon and Greensburg and three big motor cars carried people from Columbia in order to hear the visiting preachers who filled the pulpits of the city.

Sunday morning Bishop A. W. Wilson preached in the opera house and ordained the following young ministers: deacons: Fielding T. Howard, Henry, F. Higgins, James Henry Epley, Alonzo D. Davis, Patrick C. Long, Harry R. Short, Henry E. Jarboe, William A. Phipps, Henry T. Speak and Jabey W. Holloway.

Sunday evening Bishop John C. Kelgo preached and ordained the class of traveling elders as follows: William S. Buckner, Jesse R. Randolph, J. Frank Baker, John W. Weldon, Benjamin C. Wilson and Alexander Rayner.

Only two ministers have died during the year, the Rev. B. M. Messick and the Rev. T. V. Joiner. Memorial services were held in the Methodist church last night for these deceased members, at which a number of ministers spoke on the lives of these departed ministers.

The appointments for this, the Owensboro district, are as follows:

S. J. Thompson, presiding elder, Beaver Dam, L. M. Russell; Calhoun circuit, L. K. May; Centertown circuit, Alex. Royter; Central City station, W. C. Frank; Drakesboro mission, Paul S. Powell; Dundee circuit, J. P. Vanhook; Fordsville mission, J. T. Demobarron, supply; Greenville station, G. P. Dillon; Greenville circuit, P. T. Howard; Hartford circuit, B. W. Napier; Havesville circuit, W. E. Saville; Lewisport circuit, J. L. Murrell; Livermore circuit, C. F. Hartford; Maceo circuit, R. L. Tully; North Hartford mission, J. B. Rayborn, supply; Owensboro, Breckinridge street, E. D. Ryan; Owensboro circuit, D. S. Campbell; Owensboro, Settle Memorial, Lewis Powell; Owensboro, Third street, S. F. Wilson; Owensboro, Woodlawn, E. S. Moore; Rochester circuit, G. W. Dame; Sacramento circuit, W. S. Buckner; South Carrollton and Island, H. L. Shelton; Stephensport mission, H. E. Jarboe.

Transferred to Kentucky conference, E. T. Caton and R. T. Brown. Transferred to New Mexico conference, J. H. Walker.

Moving picture shows every Friday and Saturday nights at Dr. Beans opera house. New songs and new pictures. Admission 10c.

FARMERS SHOW LIVELY INTEREST

Big Crowd Attends Chautauqua at Kingston.

Second of Series of Meeting Proves Success in Every Way.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 29.—Kingston Farmers' Chautauqua opened Sunday with a splendid crowd of enthusiastic people in spite of threatening, low-hanging rain clouds. There was one feature of this gathering that was noticed by several of the members of the Executive Committee, and one of them expressed it by saying: "Why, there must be at least twenty or thirty people that have come all the way from Waco, where they had the meeting last week. If the Chautauqua doesn't do anything more than mix our neighbors up this way it will be a great big success." In other words, the people of Madison county are beginning to realize that a Chautauqua means more than speakers and music and audience singing. It means a national getting-together, not the getting-together of one neighborhood or of the membership of one church, but of the people of the country.

The morning hour found the seats in the big white tent filled. Dr. James W. Rain, of Berea, gave a strong talk on the country as a place for living. He showed conclusively that the drift toward the city was caused largely by the lack of educational facilities, of social pleasure and of religious life.

Dr. W. H. Dexter, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, gave a working programme for the country church. It was a remarkable and masterly presentation, which has grown out of a number of conferences with fifty rural ministers who had developed strong churches. Further, is not a mere talk, but a vital and constructed programme which would make the church the center of the life.

After outlining the various activities which the church should develop, Dr. Dexter closed by saying along these lines success is being won. Some of the features are not of universal application, but the highest efficiency will not be reached without obedience to their spirit of federation, consolidation and readjustment of life in the correspondence of the organism with its environment.

Dr. Dexter is sent out to the Kentucky Chautauqua as a dairy expert, and he is thoroughly competent, but his Sunday addresses have made his audiences realize that the United States Government has a man who is doing extra and vital work along an new and unique line.

At noon many boxes and baskets were taken from the bugles and surreys, and the crowd ate luncheon on the ground and then just visited. Among the crowd at Kingston were many of the good folks from over about Berea and the hills beyond. It was a fine crowd and typically Chautauqua.

At 2 o'clock Dr. Quisenberry, off Richmond, spoke on the rural church. He was followed by Dr. Mark Collins, of Lexington, who discussed the same topic. Immediately following these two addresses the audience went into a round-table to discuss the country church. These round-tables are proving the best part of these Chautauqua programmes because they allow the man who goes to the country church to ask the speakers questions and to tell what he thinks is possible in the church in his own neighborhood.

After a recess the audience was ready for the strong evening programme and, by the way, it is fine to see the big audience stand and sing "America" and any number of familiar old-time hymns.

Dr. Dexter took for his evening topic "Religion in Farming," and a most interesting and instructive lecture he made of it, making his audience see the religion of soil conservation and good farming.

Mrs. Cora Wilson, Stewart told the story of the "Moonlight" schools in Rowan county, and then showed conclusively the fact that illiteracy was just as prevalent in the rich Bluegrass. She gave figures from the last census which gave Madison county 2,

000 persons who could not write their names. Her address made a profound impression on the huge audience.

The meeting at Kingston Sunday is the second in Madison county. In Wren county the fourth is being held, so this week will give Kentucky the distinction of having held not only the first Farmers' Chautauqua in the world, but the distinction of having held the first six.

It seems now that these meetings have passed beyond the experimental stage, for men in other counties are asking questions and are wondering if they cannot use the same plan in getting their folks together.

Death of Mrs. Louella Her.

The Owensboro Inquirer of Monday said:

Mrs. Louella Her, wife of Jas. B. Her, 714 Triplett street, died at the city hospital Sunday afternoon at 4:35 o'clock, after an illness of several months. She was a daughter of W. G. Bennett of Ohio county and was born March 14, 1868. When quite young she professed faith and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a faithful member when she died. She was married in 1886. She is survived by her husband and five children, Roy, Calvin, Hettie, Alma and Marie. Three brothers and three sisters also survive her, Mrs. Eva Bennett, Mrs. Emma Tichenor, Miss Esther Bennett, Plummer Bennett of Ohio county, L. P. Bennett of Reeds and Hon. A. V. S. Bennett of Louisville.

The funeral will be from Trinity Methodist church corner of Ninth and Triplett, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services by Rev. W. R. Hunt. Interment in Elmwood cemetery.

The pallbearers will be: Thos. Ellis, W. C. Nall, Jas. Garrison, Jno. Silbereisen, W. Holbrook and F. A. Roby.

WOULD-BE BANDIT TELLS OF PLOT TO ROB TRAIN

Conscience-Stricken, Tells Police About It—Had Saws in Clothes.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 30.—The hold-up of another mail and express train in the South was prevented by one of the would-be bandits becoming conscience-stricken and unfolding the plans to the New Orleans authorities, according to information given out by the police here to-night. The plan is said, was to hold up the fast New York-New Orleans, Louisville & Nashville train between here and Bayou St. Louis to-night just before it arrived in New Orleans at 8:30 o'clock.

According to the story of the police, Clarence E. Boatwright came to Central station and told them of the plan. They say he told them Alfred E. Oliver, formerly of Nashville, had planned the robbery, that they were going East on the Louisville & Nashville today getting off at Rigolets. They say Boatwright told them they intended covering the engineers with revolvers, cut off the mail and express cars and dynamite the safes.

The police watched the place where Oliver had been staying, and about midnight he was arrested in his room. The officers say they found several small steel saws in his clothes, and that Boatwright told them they had prepared to escape should they be caught and placed in jail. Oliver refused to affirm or deny the robbery.

Neither of the men is known to the police here.

Boatwright is said to have told the police that failure of he and Oliver to purchase dynamite and nitro-glycerine here caused him to lose heart in the scheme, and finally to become conscience-stricken. Both are being held.

Thaw is Ill.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 30.—Friends and associates of Harry K. Thaw are worrying considerably over the failure of the Matthew fugitive to rid himself of a heavy cold with which he has been afflicted for a week.

One of the noticeable features at the extradition hearing before Gov. Folger last week was Thaw's deep and persistent cough. Thaw has been under the care of a local physician, but has not responded well to the treatment prescribed. His broken rest and the hard work he has been doing with his secretary since his arrival here have reduced his weight somewhat.

LEGACY WON BY WOMAN

For Her Stand Against Woman Suffrage.

Justice Brown Leaves \$1,000 to Mrs. Goodwin—Law Follows Sentiment.

New York, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin, of New York, member of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has found that it pays in more ways than one to be an "anti." At a meeting of the association, held September 25 at the New York office, 37 West Thirty-ninth street, Mrs. Goodwin received congratulations on a legacy of \$1,000 from former Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court. The codicil in his will giving her the money said:

"To Grace Duffield Goodwin I bequeath the sum of \$1,000, not only as a token of my personal esteem, but of my appreciation of her services in upholding the dignity of womanhood and defending the historic position of her sex in our scheme of government."

Mrs. Goodwin, in speaking of her work, said:

"We who sincerely and seriously opposed the programme offered by the suffragists think the women who advocate the enfranchisement of women fail to demonstrate the remedial effect of the ballot when granted to women. We frankly admit that individuals and groups under existing conditions frequently endure injustice; women in the industrial world suffer under heavy wrong; individuals who own property and pay taxes with no voice in public matters suffer a form of injustice. Suffragists and anti-suffragists alike are eager to see these wrongs righted, but they differ seriously as to the means for this end. Nevertheless, we submit the proposition that American women, judged, not by the individual, but by the group or the class, but as a whole are suffering under no wrongs which need for their redress the violent overturning of the entire political machinery of the nation."

"The suffragists claim that the ballot in the hands of women will cleanse our national life from the dread evil of intemperance and prostitution. If this were so there would not be an anti-suffragist in America. The women who live by the social evil would be thrust out if they dared to face the simple question of starvation. Just as the claim that votes will raise wages betrayed confused thinking in the matter of politics and industry, so this claim betrays confused thinking in the matter of politics and ethics. Public sentiment, the result of an aroused public conscience, goes before the law and follows after it. No law can be made or enforced without such sentiment. The terrible weaknesses of human nature stand in the way of prohibition and abolition of the social evil."

"These dread things still exist in our suffrage States, and several of these have had from sixteen to forty-two years for experiment and proof. Our only sure knowledge of what can be done must be based upon what has been done, and if it cannot be done in small and sparsely-settled communities, and we must do women the justice to suppose that they are unable and not indifferent or unwilling, how shall it be accomplished in regions with close population and congested cities, where these evils are the strongest?"

"The country is thoroughly awake to the perils of the white slave traffic. Let the suffrage States lead the way. Let them give us a practical demonstration of communities which have cleansed themselves by the votes of women. Let them prove their contention by abolishing, to they claim they can with the ballot, these terrifying evils in Utah, Idaho, California, Colorado and other States where women vote."

Thirty-Seven Years.

The well-known Bowling Green Business University is now celebrating its thirty-seventh anniversary. That institution is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. It turns away three times as many positions as it can fill.

BAD ROADS CAUSE HEAVY EXPENSE

Farmers and Merchants Are
Equally the Losers.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

Figures Obtained by Minneapolis Commission Show How Thousands of Dollars Could Be Saved Annually by Improving the Highways of a State. Farmer Loses \$170 For Each Acre.

The farmer and the business man as well as at last come to realize the loss he suffers from bad roads, and the magnitude of the movement for better conditions is little appreciated by those whose interests have not brought them in contact with it. The cost of bad roads has long been known in a vague way, but recent scientific investigations have brought the matter home in tangible form to those who suffer from them, says the Review of Reviews.

One of the most thorough investigations of the subject ever conducted, the results of which are used as a text wherever the doctrine of good roads is preached, was made by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association. While the conditions investigated were those of territory tributary to Minneapolis, they are undoubtedly typical of a greater or less degree of those existing elsewhere.

A committee of the association selected for investigation the farming district, 750 square miles in area, the roads of which are tributary to Minneapolis. From a thorough canvass of the conditions existing there it was found that the 4,000 farmers in the district hauled 500,000 tons of farm produce to market in 1911 and sold it for \$5,000,000. To do this they had to make 305,000 trips, the time spent in hauling equalling 800 years of eight hour days and the distance covered eighty-eight times the circumference of the world.

Bad road conditions caused losses in time, partly due to slow progress, partly to the necessity of taking less direct routes and partly because smaller loads had to be carried. Detailed investigations showed that the losses in time were as follows: Due to not taking the shortest route, \$62,000; due to slower progress, \$75,000; due to extra time necessary by smaller loads, \$150,000. Total loss of \$287,000. Losses from inability to reach the best market, the spoiling of produce and from injury to horses and wagons were found to aggregate \$221,000; from increased liability to haul manure, \$91,000. Total loss caused by bad roads was placed at \$608,728.

The committee made the following calculations: On account of bad roads the farmer lost for the year \$1.70 for every acre that he farmed; 13 cents for every mile he carried a ton of farm produce; one mile of bad road; 9 cents for every ton of produce hauled; and one cent for every ton of produce hauled. These figures are based on the assumption that the farmer hauls his produce to market in 1911.

The total loss to the farmer in this district for the year 1911 was \$608,728. This loss was caused by the fact that the farmer had to haul his produce to market in 1911. The loss was caused by the fact that the farmer had to haul his produce to market in 1911.

The farmers, moreover, were not the only ones who lost. The commission found that the worst sections of the roads they had to travel between their farms and market were the most expensive. There were many miles of roads that were in such a bad state that they were almost impassable. The loss to the farmer was \$1.70 for every acre that he farmed.

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FARMER BUILDS MODEL ROAD.

In order to show the difference between a bad road and a good road, a farmer near Heceta, Minn., built a model road. The road was built on a hillside and was made of gravel. The road was built on a hillside and was made of gravel. The road was built on a hillside and was made of gravel.

THE ROAD.

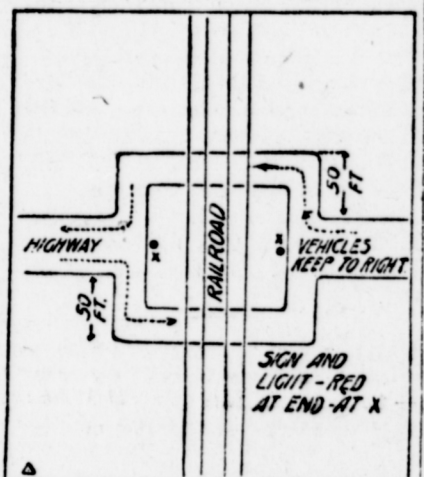
I show you an ode
Of the country road,
The lumpy road
That jolts the wagon and spills the
load;
Mud to the hubs when the rain
comes down,
Filled with ruts when the fields are
brown
And the sun is hot and the air is
dry.
It's clogged with gravel and packed
with sand,
So built and graded and laid and
planned
That it takes a team
And sometimes two
To do the work one horse should do.
It racks the wagons with jolts and
jars,
It ruins horses and motorcars,
Keeps back crops from the market
place,
Piles up debts on the farmer's place.
The old time road is a plain disgrace.
But the modern road is a different
thing,
A worthy theme for the bard to
sing—
Put together
For every weather,
Smooth and dustless and good to
see
And graded right, as a road should
be,
Useful always and muddy never,
A thing of beauty, a joy forever.
—Bellevue (O.) Examiner.

NOVEL SUGGESTION TO AVOID MANY ACCIDENTS.

Plan Would Necessitate Slow Speed of
Autos When Crossing Tracks.

In order to avoid accidents at railroad crossings, which have claimed such a large death toll in recent months, a novel suggestion has been put forth which it appears will at least lessen the danger of a collision between a train and passing carriages or automobiles.

If the highway crossings were divided and offset with sharp turns at the track, as per the sketch accompanying, the crossing could not be made at high



SUGGESTED PLAN FOR CROSSINGS.

speed. Thus the driver would be going slow enough to see a train and stop, if he used his senses at all. In many instances it is impossible to build overhead or tunnel crossings, and as from that the expenses are very great. Such a scheme as this would not, of course, eliminate all accidents, but the number would be greatly diminished.

Colonel Cornell of the National Highway Protective society reports that the number of automobilists killed in New York state alone in 1913 up to August has been seventy as compared with only two last year and seventy-seven seriously injured as against fifty-eight in 1912. F. A. Brown of Detroit says in the current number of the Spectator that "more than 95 per cent of automobile accidents are due to carelessness."

TAR TO SAVE FRENCH ROADS.

Public Works Minister Plans to Spend \$50,000,000 on Road Repairs. The minister of public works, M. Thiery, is planning to spend \$50,000,000 on road repairs. The minister of public works, M. Thiery, is planning to spend \$50,000,000 on road repairs. The minister of public works, M. Thiery, is planning to spend \$50,000,000 on road repairs.

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TWO GOVERNORS BUILD GOOD ROADS

Kansas and Missouri Executives Donned Overalls.

BIG ARMY OF WORKERS OUT

In Good Roads Days "to Pull Missouri Out of the Mud" Bankers and Convicts Labored Side by Side—Estimated That \$1,500,000 Worth of Improvements Were Made on Occasion.

Clad in khaki overalls, Governor Major of Missouri and Governor Hodges of Kansas worked side by side with picks and shovels, assisting in "pulling Missouri out of the mud." Over 250,000 other men of the state—bankers, day laborers, convicts from the state penitentiary, professional men and clerks—also worked shoulder to shoulder with the same implements, and miles of roads in the 114 counties of Missouri were put in better shape than they have ever been in before.

Hundreds of business men in St. Louis, Kansas City, Joplin and other cities and towns of the state deserted their desks or failed to enjoy an afternoon on the golf links and instead donned overalls and labored on the roads. It is estimated that the value of the work done will be over \$1,500,000. Moving pictures were taken of the operations in many parts of the state and will be used to encourage other states to follow suit.

The two days' work on the roads is the result of a proclamation issued by Governor Major calling for Missourians to get together and improve the state roads. The ready response of the men of all classes surprised even the most ardent supporters of the good roads movement.

"It has been one of the great days of my life," said Governor Major. "As a boy I traveled over nothing but bad roads. I made up my mind then if I ever got a chance I would do all I could for better highways. The governor of Arkansas has advised me he has set aside Sept. 2 and 3 for road work, and I am happy at the results."

"I intend to fix two road days when I return home," said Governor Hodges. "It is remarkable how many have responded to Governor Major's proclamation."

Governors Major and Hodges, when their hands became so blistered that they could no longer use a pick or a shovel, turned in and steered road grading machines. Both executives said that they never had a better time in their lives.

Governor Major headed a great procession of road workers that left Jefferson City early to improve the highways of Cole and Callaway counties. Part of the crowd separated at the city limits, some to work on various roads, while a large number, under the leadership of the governor, Congressman D. W. Shackelford and State Highway Commissioner F. W. Buffum, went across the river to begin the extension of the Ashland road to Jefferson City.

Secretary of State Roach, attired in a full regalia of blue overalls, drove a team of mules in the Callaway county division and put in a full day's work. H. B. Noel, chairman of the board of pardons and paroles, also drove a mule team during the day.

Governor Major did a little of everything during the day, including the touching off of several dynamite charges to blast a way through the crown of one of the high hills on that road.

One hundred and ten convicts from the penitentiary, under command of Warden D. C. McClung and Deputy Warden Porter Glavin, formed part of the working force. Each one of the convicts will get thirty days off his sentence for his two days' work.

Four Kansas City men abroad each enabled from Paris to state road organizers money sufficient to hire a squad of substitutes to do their share of road work.

Women took an important part in the campaign. The 6,000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the state aided the movement in every way possible, and thousands of farmers' wives and other women prepared and served meals. Mrs. Major and Mrs. Hodges, the wives of the two governors, aided in serving the workers fried chicken which had been prepared by Mrs. Major.

FLORIDA FOR ROADS.

Hillsborough county (Fla.) voters have by an overwhelming majority placed themselves on record as favoring "good roads" when by more than 2,000 majority they affirmed the bond issue of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building and improving the roads and bridges of the county. The bond issue was passed by a vote of 2,000 to 1,000.

TO BIND THE LOAD OF HAY.

The following manner of binding a load of hay is very effective. It is called the spanish windlass. Pass a strong rope over top of load and make it fast to bottom of rack in the center of each end and do not draw very tight. Now take two round sticks about four feet long and one and one-half inches thick. Any round stick of suitable size and strength will do. Sharpen one stick and push it about three feet into hay on top of the load, close to the rope. With the other stick take a hitch in the rope close to the stick in the hay and then wind it around and around the upright stick, which will also wind the rope around the stick. You will bind the load as tightly as the rope will stand. When sufficiently tight tie the end of the stick to the rope and you are ready to go. When the load settles give the stick another turn or two.—Farm and Fireside.

FALL ORCHARD WORK.

Go Over the Ground and Clean Up Carefully.

Just before the soil is being prepared for the sowing of the cover crop is a fine time to go over the orchard and clean up, picking up and hauling out such rubbish as old crates, ladders and other things that were left during the period when fruit gathering was on hand, says the Home and Farm.

Such material is not only in the way, but is a good hiding place for rats and mice, as well as winter quarters for insects that are injurious to orchard crops. If the trees have made but slow growth the past two or three years it would be a very good idea to scatter some barnyard manure over the orchard just before preparing the soil for the crop.

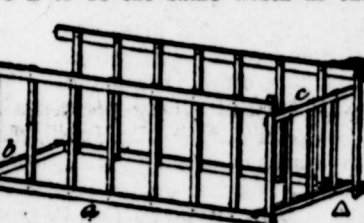
This manure should be pretty well rotted and should be scattered uniformly, being careful not to get it in places about the trees. The manure will not only help the soil, but will aid the trees in making a better growth and will help the cover crop to grow better. Where the trees have been making a rapid growth I think it best to not use any manure. Let the growth of the trees the past two or three years serve as your guide.

RACK FOR WAGON BOX.

Convenient Auxiliary Wood Carrier Can Be Easily Made.

It is often necessary to carry wood in the wagon box. When it is not worth while to take the box off and put on the ordinary heavy wood rack a light rack to fit inside the wagon box is therefore a convenience. One of these racks is shown in the accompanying sketch.

The side and end pieces are made of two by four inch material, the end piece B to be the same width as the



WAGON BOX WOOD RACK.

inside of the wagon box. A and B are mortised together so the rack may be removed in sections. The side pieces of the end gate C pass through staples, the top end going in first. The upright slats may be of lighter material than the frame, but it is not desirable to have them less than two by one inch. Both frame and slats should be of tough wood, such as hickory or oak, so as to withstand rough handling.

If desired, bolts may be used instead of the nails or screws. Where nails are used it is advisable to have them clinched.—American Agriculturist.

Wire Gate Fastener.

The illustration shows the manner of fastening a gate in a barb wire fence. The lever is held to its place in a hole in the post.

The stick holding the wires of the gate should be made of some hard wood and the lower end should pass behind a loop fastened to the post where the lower wire comes. To the lever is attached a hook that passes around the upper end of the hard wood stick. By pulling on the lever the wires are stretched taut and when the bolt is put in position the gate is held fast and firm.

Money Made Out of Beans.

Contributor to Farm and Fireside. Last year I utilized an acre of sandy ground which otherwise would have been idle. I hired the men to plant it in navy beans. They did that with a short time. They also cultivated the acre at the proper time and helped me through the beans in the fall. I paid for the help at the rate of \$4 per day, including "kit and board" to \$8. For the seed I paid \$2. I got 15 bushels of beans and sold them at \$1.50 per bushel. I received \$22.50 for the beans. I also received \$1.50 for the seed. I made a profit of \$21.00 on the beans.

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H. G. BROWNELL, President, or W. E. FARRAR, Dean, RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY

Opportunity.

When Thomas A. Edison was twenty-one years of age he wandered in the streets of New York one day looking for a job, when his attention was attracted by a large crowd gathered in Wall Street in front of the exchange. Inquiring the cause of the excitement, he learned that something had gone wrong with the telegraphic communication. Here was his opportunity. He volunteered his services and in a few minutes had things in working order, and within twenty-four hours was engaged as an electrician at a salary of \$300.00 a month. The same opportunities are ahead to-day. Some are taken, but too often men are not ready for them or have not enough energy, pluck or ambition to go after them. Opportunities are always ahead of you, and the man who can overtake an opportunity can bag it. When you go after an opportunity you must travel with a strong heart and make haste. "He held such a dreadful cough," he writes, "that all our family thought he was going into consumption, but he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, and was completely cured by ten bottles. Now he is sound and well and weighs 218 pounds. For many years our family has used this wonderful remedy for Coughs and Colds with excellent results." It's quick, safe, reliable and guaranteed. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

O'Brien gently touched the chauffeur on the arm and said: "I know that talking is strictly prohibited in this automobile, but I feel that I must tell you our friend fell out of the machine about fifteen minutes ago."—National Monthly.

Here is a woman who speaks from personal knowledge and long experience, viz., Mrs. P. H. Brogan, of Wilson, Pa. who says, "I know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. For group there is nothing that excels it." For sale by all dealers.

Few Fireproof Domiciles There. More than half the dwellings in New South Wales are built of wood.

Aimos A Miracle.

One of the most startling changes ever seen in any man, according to W. B. Holsclaw, Clarendon, Tex., was effected years ago in his brother. "He held such a dreadful cough," he writes, "that all our family thought he was going into consumption, but he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, and was completely cured by ten bottles. Now he is sound and well and weighs 218 pounds. For many years our family has used this wonderful remedy for Coughs and Colds with excellent results." It's quick, safe, reliable and guaranteed. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Another Complaint Recorded.

A woman journalist tells us that in a collection of recent poetry there are poems of dust, rags, fish and tea, and that "woman alone has failed to fan the poetic fires." She attributes it to the fact that woman has descended from her pedestal into the "hurly burly of life."

Puts End To Bad Habit.

Things never look bright to one with "the blues." Ten to one the trouble is a sluggish liver, filling the system with bilious poison, that Dr. King's New Life Pills would expel. Try them. Let the joy of better feelings end "the blues." Best for stomach, liver and kidneys. 25c at all druggists.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excel. They are easy and pleasant to take, and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by all dealers.



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COURIER - JOURNAL

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ONLY TWO KINDS OF ROADS NEEDED

Concrete and Gravel Best For Highways in Country.

EFFICIENT AND DURABLE.

President Waldon of Automobile Chamber of Commerce Expresses Views—Says Old Roadmaking Methods Are Not Practical For Modern Traffic Usages—Cites Illustrations.

In the opinion of S. D. Waldon of the good roads committee of the automobile chamber of commerce there should be only two kinds of roads built in this country, concrete and gravel, he says the New York Sun. Mr. Waldon believes that concrete is the most efficient and durable and the least expensive road surface, while gravel, he states, is the best farmer's road that can be built at minimum expense. He believes it is a waste of time to build roads of material better than gravel and not as good as concrete. Speaking further of his views of roads, of their making and their maintenance, Mr. Waldon says:

"This is a very concrete presentation of the solution of the highway problem that is puzzling all civilized coun-



MIXING SAND AND GRAVEL.

tries day. It is generally recognized by highway authorities and road users that the methods of building wagon roads with broken stone, as introduced by Telford and MacAdam a century ago, have become obsolete. While

these water bound roads were serviceable enough for the traffic of the nineteenth century, they are utterly unsuited to the increased traffic and the higher speeds of the twentieth century. Within from two to five years after a new macadam road is built it is worn out and must be remade, or at the very least must be resurfaced throughout its length. In the meantime, unless it has been oiled frequently or otherwise treated with an adhesive binder, the dust lying on its surface is a public nuisance to all who use the road and to all who live beside it.

"Permanent highways cost less in the long run than macadam and other types of temporary roads. The first cost is greater, but their annual cost of upkeep is far less, and they have a much longer life. This is particularly true of the concrete road. It costs less to build than most other kinds of so called permanent roads, is practically indestructible and requires almost no attention after completion.

"In Bellefontaine, O., there is nearly half a mile of concrete streets which were laid twenty-one years ago and the repairs on which have not amounted to \$150 in that time. The wear has not exceeded one-half to three-quarters of an inch where the horses travel. These streets are easy to clean and are easily kept clean. They are ideal for motor traffic and as a lasting proposition are beyond compare.

"The village of Saugerties, N. Y., has made an interesting experiment with concrete. About four years ago it built a complete new road, one-half of concrete and the rest of macadam. The macadamized portion had to be completely repaired at the end of two years' service, as it had become badly cut up by heavy traffic. The cement road is in perfect condition today and appears to be good for many years to come.

"Proper use of the split log drag on the ordinary dirt byroads and the ditching and graveling of the principal country roads will suffice for their improvement at small cost until such time as traffic needs call for permanent construction. All state roads which are through highways and sustain the heaviest traffic should be of permanent construction, and concrete appears to be the best material for the purpose. The concrete arch provides the strongest foundation of a given thickness to sustain heavy loads. It is impervious to water and if the road is properly drained at the sides is not likely to be affected by frost. The surface wear from traffic is almost negligible. Horses' shoes and steel tired wagon wheels do not suck the binding material from between the stones. Sifted and washed gravel pebbles can be utilized for the concrete road, eliminating the expense of stone crushing, and the only other materials needed are sand and cement."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

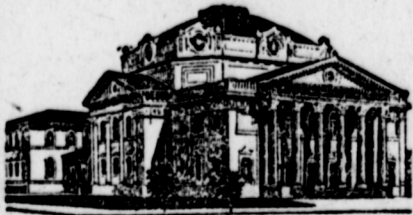
48th State Convention Will be Held in Louisville Oct. 7th to 10th

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Low Railroad Rates and an Attractive Program With Speakers of National Reputation — Banner for County With Largest Attendance.

Louisville, Ky. — (Special) — Every Sunday school worker in Kentucky, who is at all interested in this great movement, will find something absorbing during every hour of the four-day convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Association which convenes in Louisville Tuesday, October 7 to 10 inclusive. This is the 48th State Convention.

Representatives from every Sunday School in Kentucky are expected to be in attendance. The railroads have made a very low rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Every Sunday school worker in Kentucky is invited to attend the convention, who by enrolling and paying a one dollar fee, may become a delegate with all convention privileges.



First Christian Church, Fourth and Breckinridge, where convention will be held.

Marion Lawrence, of Chicago, general secretary of the World's and the International Sunday School Associations and one of the most popular Sunday school men of America, will be present. Mr. Lawrence is so busy that he will attend only one state convention this year.

Splendid List of Speakers.

Rev. M. B. McNutt, of Chicago, specialist in the rural school problems, and many other prominent speakers are scheduled for some of the most interesting addresses. Among the other speakers are:

Prof. T. J. Coates, Supervisor of the Rural Schools of Kentucky; Rev. M. B. McNutt, Chicago, Specialist in the Rural Church Problems; Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, Alton, Ill., Superintendent Temperance Department International Sunday School Association; President R. H. Crossfield, Lexington, Transylvania University; Rev. W. J. Clarke, Adult Superintendent Kentucky Christian Bible School Association; Hon. J. B. McFerran, prominent financier of Louisville.

The topics to be discussed cover a wide range of subjects pertinent to Sunday school work. Among the many topics are the following:

"Evangelism in the Sunday School," "Sunday School Institutes," "Educational Values of Missionary Instruction," three addresses on "Souls Winning," "The Temperance Pledge," "The Adult Class in the Temperance Fight," "Seek the Welfare of the Children."



Marion Lawrence, General Secretary of the International Sunday School Association.

During the convention hours will be set apart for conferences on the various divisions and departments of the Sunday school, when programs prepared for special classes of workers will be arranged. Among these will be conferences for the elementary, secondary and adult divisions. One for Sunday school executives, including pastors, superintendents, secretaries, librarians, choristers, chairmen of committees, etc.

A banner will be presented to the county having the largest number of registered delegates, and to the county whose registered delegates travel the largest aggregate number of miles.

Another interesting feature of the forty-eighth state convention will be the great mass meeting of thousands of Sunday school workers in an open air service in one of the parks, to be conducted by Marion Lawrence. The grand old hymns of the church will be sung at this outdoor service as well as during the regular sessions of the convention.

TO SPEAK FOR GOOD ROADS.

New Yorkers Will Attend Congress in Detroit Next Month.

Many persons interested in the good roads movement are preparing to go to Detroit to attend the third annual convention of the American road congress, which will be held there. Laurens Enos, president of the American Automobile association of New York, will head a party which will make the trip and will make one of the opening addresses.

The congress is to be held under the auspices of the American Highway association, the American Automobile association and the Michigan State Good Roads association. Twenty chiefs of state and national highway departments will personally take part in discussing ways and means of constructing and maintaining highways, according to every known method and under all conditions.

J. T. Pennybacker, secretary of the congress, in explaining the arrangement of the program called attention to an innovation in the method of discussing the subjects that come before the congress. "Heretofore," said Mr. Pennybacker, "the set papers have all been read at the sessions and not published until after the congress had adjourned, thus making general discussion difficult both on account of lack of time and inability on the part of the audience to give sufficient consideration to the papers before entering upon discussion. This year we shall have all of the set papers printed in advance of the congress and read only by title. The general discussion will be opened by selecting specialists of national reputation, who will be provided with copies of the papers at least ten days in advance of the meetings."

NEW ILLINOIS ROADS.

State to Spend \$1,000,000 For Construction and Repairs.

The old highway commission of the state of Illinois passed out of existence with the appointment of the good roads commission, which has assumed its functions. The state has \$1,000,000 immediately available, and there is \$1,500,000 more which will be ready for use as soon as the sum now on hand has been expended.

Illinois was behind some other states in respect to roads, the statistics of the department of agriculture showing about 10 per cent of the 95,000 miles improved permanently, whereas other states in the west have 20 to 50 per cent in good condition.

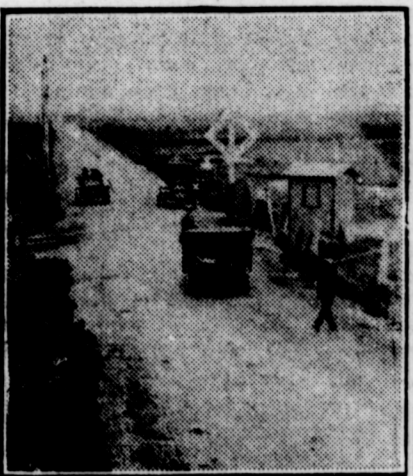
Wisconsin, far ahead in this matter, will build 1,000 miles of new road this year, making 1,800 miles constructed under the supervision of the present commission.

In Missouri and Kansas 1,000 miles of road are to be macadamized at once.

ABOLISHING CROSSINGS.

Millions Being Spent to Make Accidents on Roads Less Frequent.

Recent deaths caused from accidents at grade crossings of highways and railroads have started a crusade that has gained much momentum favoring the abolition of all grade crossings by the railroads, aided by the various states. It is realized that this would



RAILROAD CROSSING WHERE SEVERAL MET DEATH.

prove a most expensive undertaking, and as a result it is planned to give five years to the work, having all crossings abolished at the expiration of that time.

Such crossings are especially dangerous for automobilists who race through the country at a terrific rate of speed at night and do not heed the warnings of approaching trains. Many of the railroads have already expended millions of dollars in abolishing such crossings, and the work is now being pushed with much energy.

KEEPING ROADS REPAIRED.

Government Pamphlet Deals With Effects of Heavy Motor Trucks.

Increase in the number and weight of automobiles and heavy motor trucks has led the office of public roads of the department of agriculture to issue a special pamphlet of instructions on the maintenance of highways. More substantial foundations in road building as a means of keeping down the cost of maintenance are recommended.

"There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested," the road expert stated, "than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible loads. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected."

The pamphlet deals with methods for keeping in repair roads already built.

CLEAN HANDS AND A PURE HEART

Pictorial Language of Bible Amazes Pastor Russell.

The Significance of the Picture—What It Is to Ascend Into the Holy Hill. What Is Meant by Standing in the Holy Place—Who Have the Clean Hands—What Is Signified by a Soul Lifted Up to Vanity—Who Are Those Who Swear Deceitfully—The Terms and Conditions of the Divine Rewards—Christ the Great Exemplar.



PASTOR RUSSELL

(Psalm 24: 3, 4.) He said:

The pen pictures of the Bible astound us with their clearness, force and pointedness. The Prophet David was not writing with ordinary poetic license, but was stating poetically grand truths which he himself could not fully appreciate. St. Peter tells us that this was the case with all the Prophets.

Then the Pastor, interpreting his text as a prophecy, showed that Mt. Zion typified the Messianic Kingdom, and the holy place of Israel the antitypical Temple of the future, Jesus Christ being the chief Corner Stone and the faithful saints the living stones.

The context shows that the Psalm applies primarily to the Lord Jesus Christ. "He that hath clean hands" would signify he who is willing and able to keep the Divine Law perfectly. "He that hath a pure heart" is he in whom there is no admixture of dishonesty or selfishness or sin. The Lord Jesus alone could and did keep the Divine Law, both in letter and in spirit.

Other Tests Were Necessary.

The full keeping of the Law was not the only requisite in the great Heir of the Abrahamic Covenant. He must fulfill all prophecies concerning Messiah. In these God had caused to be set forth tests respecting the humility and loyalty of the One performing them.

The Pastor showed conclusively from Scripture that our Redeemer fulfilled these requirements perfectly, and through obedience entered the Messianic glory. He did not swear deceitfully, but kept to the very letter the Covenant of Sacrifice which He made with the Father. Neither did our Lord "lift up His soul unto vanity," nor hearken to the Adversary's admonitions. On the contrary, He humbled Himself even unto the death of the cross. Because of His faithfulness, God gave Him a name above every name—Messiah, the King of glory.

"Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Gates."

Pastor Russell interpreted the remainder of the Psalm as a picture of our Redeemer entering into His glorious reward. The ushering of Messiah into the honor and glory of the Kingdom, to establish righteousness in the earth, to put down rebellion and sin, and to destroy the works of the Devil, is really the ushering in of Jehovah's Kingdom, for which we pray.

The result of Jesus' conquering work, begun at Calvary and to be completed during His Millennial Reign, will be that Jehovah will be hailed Lord of all. In accepting the terms of the Kingdom the world will really be bowing to Jehovah and entering that condition where He can grant them endless life.

"Partakers of His Holiness."

Then the Pastor discussed the Church of Christ, whom God has been selecting from amongst mankind since Pentecost. Unlike the Redeemer, these are members of the fallen Adamic race. Our first thought would be that they would be debarrd by Adamic imperfection from participation with the Savior in His coming glory. But Divine Mercy has made a special arrangement whereby these may become acceptable with the Father now.

The special provision for the Church is that if they make a Covenant of Sacrifice, as Jesus did, the Redeemer will appropriate to them that share of forgiveness and restitution which otherwise would be theirs during the Millennium. This the Scriptures designate "justification by faith." Such then are acceptable to God, and joint-heirs of Jesus Christ, if so be that they suffer with Him.

Thenceforth they are treated as New Creatures, and not according to the flesh. With these the standards are heart intentions, not flesh perfection. The Bible shows that they are pure in heart—loyal to God; otherwise they could not have been begotten of the Holy Spirit. As for their hands—lives—the New Creature never had soiled hands of impurity and wilful sin. All fleshly imperfections are covered, through the Redeemer's blood.

But not all who entered into covenant relationship with God through Christ keep their Covenant faithfully. Those who do shall share Jesus' glorious reward. These "more than overcomers" "follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." While some will fall and will receive a lower blessing, yet the foreordained number will share with their Lord the Kingdom and the Divine nature.

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Chas. C. Still Oil Co.

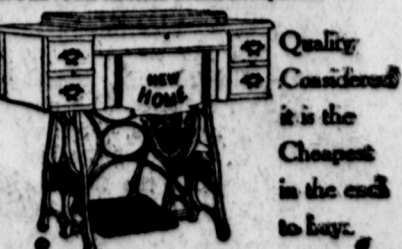
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Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, J. NEY FOSTER
EDITORS

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TELEPHONE.

South River 123

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Governor McCreary is being criticised hereabout because he has forgotten promises he made in speeches two years ago. How can a man of Governor McCreary's age be expected to remember his speech two years?

Who said that Ohio county could not again have another good fair? The fair last week, under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, was a success from every standpoint, and the attendance was almost up to the usual large attendance of years ago. Dr. Bean worked hard to make the fair a success, and the town and county should give him praise for having courage to manage it alone, after there had been no fair for several years.

The farmers and others interested in the betterment of the farms and rural conditions generally, of Madison county, Kentucky, have gotten together and this week are conducting a mammoth farmers' chautauqua. Meetings of this kind are of the greatest benefit to everyone, and Warren county farmers have already gained much by like meetings. We look forward with pleasure to the day when farmers' chautauquas will be an annual affair in Ohio county and they are bound to come.

This paper has been advocating State aid for roads for a number of years. In fact, it was the first paper in the State, as far as we know, to take up this fight, and it is with a sense of pride that we notice the city press is now advocating State aid for this purpose, and that a number of local papers are also falling in line in the procession. Not only have we advocated State aid, but National aid as well. We have never been able to see why the Government should spend millions of dollars to build custom houses at cross roads, and to improve river and sea harbors for the benefit of the great cities and neglect to lend a helping hand to make our highways passable, to afford a ready market for the products which feed the Nation. This might solve a part of the high cost of living.

Following the lead of the governors of Missouri and Kansas, Gov. McCreary has issued a proclamation fixing October 24 and 25 as days for general road working throughout the State. This movement has our unqualified endorsement and although it comes rather late in the season, the people should respond to a man in Ohio county and under the leadership of the County Engineer, T. H. Benton, make a desperate effort to place our roads in good condition before the winter. His call is not only for the country people but for the citizens in the towns as well, and the editors of this paper will be ready with pick and shovel, early on the morning of the 24th to put in the two days in this good cause. The county superintendent ought to see that the schools are adjourned on Friday the 24th, in order to give the male teachers and pupils an opportunity to help in the good work.

The Hartford Herald is worried about the attitude of this paper toward the present Republican ticket. Well, the Herald has been doing such excellent work for the ticket since the primary by its continual sneers at both Republicans and Progressives that it has seemed to us that very little else was needed to thoroughly cement the two factions of the party in this county on the local ticket. As far as the position of the ticket in the paper is concerned, if it will consult other papers throughout the State it will no doubt find that less than one half of them run the ticket on the editorial page. For instance search the Courier-Journal each day, and see if the country and city ticket can be found on the editorial page. No, the Herald is never satisfied with any course this paper pursues, and we have thought it good politics for some time to let it go the full end of the rope in its effort to convince the Republicans that they have been wronged and in the next line pour out its sympathy on the Progressives. No doubt the voters of the county are wise enough to take the measure of

the Herald if not to surmise its true desire in the coming election, when it both abuses and praises the Republicans and Progressives and especially those of Ohio county who saw fit to choose their ticket for county offices under the same emblem.

The Hartford Herald complains about the high cost of living and says that when a hog leaves home for the market at 8 1-2 cents a pound, and returns to the starting point in the shape of breakfast bacon at 35 cents per pound it certainly "spells" something. Well, just wait until the new tariff bill is in effect, and everything will be lovely. You know you promised us everything cheap, and you are surely not going to except breakfast bacon. In this connection we desire to call the Herald's attention to the little protective tariff duty, which the Hartford city council recently placed on fresh meat, amounting to \$700 per year. Will the Herald please give an expression of its opinion of this act, by members of its own party here at home. Until recently good beef steak was being brought into Hartford from the country and delivered to our citizens at from three to five cents on the pound less than it could be purchased from the local meat men. But the city council, every man of whom is a Democrat and elected under the Democratic emblem, passed an ordinance, taxing outside meat peddlers \$2.50 per day to sell meat in the city of Hartford. How is that for a protective tariff.

THE SCRAP PILE.

"Throw it in the scrap pile." How often have we all heard this remark. A few days ago when rumbling about among old things at home, I came across an old coffee mill that had been in the family for so many years. I had ground coffee on that mill in years gone by, the good wife had done the same. Through its hopper had passed enough coffee that if all collected together in one pile would bring a neat sum of money. But the old mill had worn out, it had served its days of usefulness, its grinding was slow and tedious and more than that, coffee now comes already ground. The old mill was of no earthly use except as a souvenir of other days. Hence it was thrown in the scrap pile, where it will soon be covered with other scraps, also useless and in a short time it will be entirely forgotten.

Every year the farmer throws his old and worn out tools into the scrap pile. Old hoes, old rakes, old paws, old mowers and rakes, old gears, old shoes, old knives, all things that are old worn out and no longer serviceable. The old horse that is no longer able to pull the plow, the old cow that no longer gives the rich milk on which his children have fed and grown, the old dog that has guarded intruders, these have all been knocked in the head and thrown in the scrap pile. If time did not rot and destroy the old scrap pile, that pile would become larger than the pile that could be made from the things that are useful.

Then I began to think of other scrap piles. There is a human scrap pile and sooner or later most of us come to that old heap. The young woman who dances her days away, who turns night into day and day into night, who wastes her energies in that which makes her prematurely old, the young woman who goes wrong, goes to the bad, she at last finds that she has been thrown in the scrap pile. The young man who sets the pace that kills, who spends his time in smoking cigarettes, who wastes his life in riotous living, who disregards the laws of health and the laws of God in time finds that he too has been tumbled into the scrap pile as being of no further use to the public.

In fact, sooner or later, that is if we live, are all nearly certain to find in the end that we too have been thrown in the scrap pile, some earlier, others later, but live as we may we are apt to go to that great heap of has-beens, useless and only in the way. Old age comes on apace. The steps become infirm, the eyes dimmed by age, the ears dulled of their hearing, the body weakened by the infirmities that come to those whose years may be lengthened, and these find that they are of no more worth to the progress of the times, they are in the way, they have served their purpose, and strive against it as they may, they are set aside as neither useful or ornamental.

Thus it is with everything that God himself has created. The tooth of times cuts into everything, both animate and inanimate. Man shapes and creates new things for his use. For awhile this new found toy, or implement, be what it may, shows signs of wear and tear, shows signs of being no further useful or practical and thus it is that we are one and all being prepared for the scrap pile. Some get there sooner than others, only because they are less useful, but in time we will all arrive at the end of the journey and are all dumped into the great scrap heap and are soon forgotten. How I shudder when I think of this.

but shuddering does no good. Until I am compelled to go there, I intend to keep a stiff upper lip, make a pretense of not being worn out, not being useless and thus fool the public just as long as it is possible to do so. Oh, how I hate that Scrap Pile—Madisonville Hustler.

Plain Words for Mr. Bryan.

This country once found it quite impossible to dig some very simple arithmetic into Mr. Bryan's head—a question of 100 cents equalling a dollar, as we recall it. Now equal difficulty is experienced in explaining to him just why it is improper for anyone to occupy the office of Secretary of State and roam all the Chautauqua circuits at one and the same time. We try our hand once more for duck.

If Mr. Bryan were a private citizen he could do as he willed. This is a free country, and the right to make an ass of one's self is universal and inalienable. But, holding the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan cannot hire himself out as a public entertainer without involving the honor, dignity and time of the United States. And who gave Mr. Bryan the right to make an ass of his country?

However Mr. Bryan may regard himself, the United States of America is neither a Swiss yodeler, a trained sea nor Sears, the Taffy Man. To convert the nation into a sideshow and coin a name into cash is neither honorable nor just. Cannot Mr. Bryan grasp this simple point?

New York Republicans Start the Ball Rolling.

There has been a decided sentiment throughout the country ever since the last election in favor of some material change being made in the manner of choosing delegates to the Republican National Conventions.

It has been generally regarded as a just criticism, that the method of choosing delegates on a basis of population, gave undue influence in the national gatherings of the party in the districts where the Republican vote was small and minimized the influence of delegates from Republican strongholds. The most definite remedy up to this time has been the proposal to call a special National Republican Convention to make such changes in the national party rules as may be necessary. While not original with the Iowa Senator, the so-called "Cummins program" has received the most general consideration from party leaders. The main features of the program are the reduction of Southern representatives, a revision of the rules whereby delegates elected by legal State primaries shall be seated in national conventions and a further revision of the rules to provide that each national committeeman shall be permitted to take office at the time designated by the law of the State which chooses him.

While the new Congressional Republican Committee has been giving the subject some consideration, the first active step has been taken by the Republican State convention in New York, which on Tuesday adopted resolutions calling upon the New York member of the National Committee to urge a National convention for the purpose of changing the party rules.

The New York convention named the essential changes which they believed should be made, and these recommendations are substantially the same as the Cummins program now before the Congressional Republican Committee.

It is not surprising that William Barnes, Jr., of the ultra conservative wing of the Republican party and National Committeeman should have fought against the resolution. Its adoption by the State convention, upon the recommendation of such Republicans as Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson and Nicholas Murray Butler, will have a strong effect upon the party organization in other States to take similar action should the opportunity arise, and will not be without its effect in the National Committee.

There is no doubt in the minds of close political observers, that the permanent national influence of the Progressive party will largely be decided by the attitude taken by the Republican party toward this essential reform. There are still leaders among the Republican party who, like Mr. Barnes of New York, have never appreciated the strength of the Progressive spirit, which while remaining loyal to the substantial Republican principles, have not approved some Republican party practices. Even those who have left the Republican ranks, did so rather through protest against practices of Republican leaders rather than a sudden rejection of Republican principles.

The action of the New York convention is a clear expression that the rank and file of the party is in favor of a national convention, to be held early in the spring, at which time the party can set its house in order and correct some of the practices and methods which while acceptable in their day, have been the chief cause of dissatisfaction among those Republicans who believe the best



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Young men's fall styles by Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU young men who want the smartest styles ought to see early the new models we have brought together for you this season. The special designs which have been prepared are very new, clever, original; many unique features you'll not get in any other clothes.

There's a lot of individuality in the way the shoulders are shaped; a fit to the back; the trousers have new, distinctive lines; the waistcoats are different.

You know you're right if you're wearing
Hart Schaffner & Marx fine clothes.

You know we don't recommend anything we don't believe will give you satisfaction, price considered. You can't go wrong if you buy your suit here. We handle the best makes in the country. We carry the greatest variety. You can get the Suit you like. We are not only interested in selling you a Suit, but Shoes, Shirts, Hats, Neckwear, Underwear, in fact, your full list of necessities can all be bought at this store.

E. P. BARNES & BRO. Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

remedy would come by leaving the party, and those who remained to bring about better conditions from within.

If the National Convention coopted its spring house cleaning, which New York takes the lead in demanding, there will be little cause for further misunderstanding between Republicans and Progressives.

Cruelty to Books.

Some folks reverence books. Others have no respect for them once they have been read, and very little before. One person may read a book and reread it and handle it for years without leaving a mark upon cover or inside pages. Another makes a book look as though it had gone

through a threshing machine. It is apparently impossible for a certain sort of reader to handle a book for half an hour without spoiling its good looks, impairing its dignity and making it resemble a beggar. Such persons do not realize that a book is a living creature; the material house in which a great soul tarries for the benefit of succeeding generations. It is always a pity when a real book falls into such heathen hands.—Ex.

A. S. of E. Notice.

On account of the Ohio County Fair the regular quarterly meeting of the Ohio County Union will be deferred till October 3d instead of Sept. 26. And all locals are earnestly urged to be represented. In fact we would be glad to have as large a percent of the county membership present as possible.

L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.
HENRY M. FIRTLE, Sec'y.

Costly, But Free.

The souvenir catalogue of the Bowling Green Business University is the most costly ever published by that institution, but it is sent free to those asking for it. The school is enjoying the greatest attendance in its long history of thirty-seven years.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



We Appreciate Your Presence.

Our Fall Opening was a success in every respect and we certainly appreciate your presence and the many compliments we received on our Fall showing of Millinery, Coat Suits and Cloaks.

Every week will now find us receiving the latest novelties the market affords. You can shop at our store with the assurance that you will find exactly what you want, with both prices and style right. Call on us, and remember that **It Pays To Trade With A House That Saves You Money.**

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mrs. John R. Phipps left Monday for Louisville.

Attorney Otto C. Martin was in Cromwell Tuesday.

Miss May is the guest of Miss Susie May on Union street.

Attorney Ernest Woodward was in Hardinsburg this week.

Sale bills of all kind printed at The Republican office. Prices are right.

Mrs. E. V. Iler was a pleasant caller at The Republican office Tuesday.

Rev. R. D. Bennett returned Tuesday from the Methodist Conference.

Miss Marie Hardwick was the guest of the Misses Nall, returned.

Miss Lois Davis, of Livermore, visited relatives and friends here last week.

Miss Martha Thomas, of Dundee, was the guest of Miss Mattie Duke last week.

Mrs. Millie A. Bennett is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Foster, of Owensboro.

Mrs. W. T. Woodward returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Louisville.

Mr. Henry Griffin, of Owensboro, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. T. L. Griffin last week.

Rev. W. E. Saville returned Wednesday from the Methodist Conference at Campbellsville, Ky.

Mr. W. H. Foreman, of Fordsville, has purchased Mrs. Mattie Barrett's residence on Clay street.

When in Hartford and wanting a quick lunch, don't fail to come in to see me. Next door to Moore's Meat market.

EARL BARNES.

Lunches prepared in a hurry, cold drinks, cigars and tobaccos, fruits and ice cream. Next door to Moore's Meat Market.

EARL BARNES.

Mr. James Casky Bennett and family went to Owensboro Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bennett's sister, Mrs. J. B. Iler, who died at that place Sunday.

Save your laundry for Fred May, agent for the famous Pearl Laundry, of Evansville. Laundry called for and delivered, or leave at Barnes' Restaurant, Main street.

Mrs. L. W. Tichenor and daughter, Miss Edith, of Livermore, returned to their home Wednesday after a visit here with Dr. B. F. Tichenor and family and other relatives.

It will be interesting to come in and look over our line of fine jewelry and Novelties, which will be larger than ever this fall and winter.

J. B. TAPPAN,

914 Jeweler & Optician.

Moving picture shows and illustrated songs at Dr. Bean's opera house every Friday and Saturday nights. New songs and new pictures, and a fine evening's entertainment for 10c.

Rev. W. E. Saville, who succeeded the late Rev. T. V. Joiner on the Hartford circuit, has been changed to Hawesville, and Rev. B. W. Napier, formerly of Woodburn, Ky., is sent this year to the Hartford work.

Hartford has never had a line of Kodaks before, but we will from now on carry a full line of the best, (which is signified by the brand) Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

J. B. TAPPAN,

914 Jeweler & Optician.

Mr. Will D. Moore, who has been here several days at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Moore, returned to his home in New York City, having been called on account of pressing business engagements.

Rev. Virgil Elgin, who was formerly the preacher on the Hartford circuit for the M. E. Church, South, but for the past year has been at Jeffersonton, Ky., was transferred to work at Hopkinsville for the ensuing year.

Another big list of names of persons granted Confederate pensions was issued Monday by the State Board. In the list are the following from Ohio county: Sallie M. Ambrose, J. S. Jackson, R. E. Lewis, J. H. Meyers, and Lewallen Ralder.

I keep Jones' Brand Fertilizer in stock at all times, any analysis, and sell on easy terms. Will take no note less than \$5.00.

W. E. ELLIS,

Produce Merchant.

1114.

Livia will play against Hartford Saturday week. This game was to have been played last Saturday, but on account of unavoidable happenings the game was postponed until the time mentioned. There will be no ball game at Hartford this week, on account of the Ohio County Fair.

Mr. T. J. Morton, who formerly resided in Hartford, but for past several years has been cashier of the Island Deposit Bank, has resigned his position, which has been filled by Mr. T. R. Barnard, of this city. Mr. Barnard began upon his duties Wednesday. Mr. Morton will engage in work in Illinois.

Manager Casebeer of the Hartford ball team announces that Livia will be unable to play here Saturday, but he has arranged for the last game of the series with Taylor Mines, and Taylor Mines will play Hartford at East End park, Hartford, Saturday afternoon. Game called at 2:15. Taylor Mines will bring many fans and rooters for their team, and the Hartford fans are expected to turn out in large numbers.

Talking of snake stories and experiences, Mr. A. K. Anderson, carrier on route 2, Hartford had a thrilling experience one day this week. He was driving along the Hartford and Owensboro road, when something fell on the top of his hat, and he at that time supposed a small limb had fallen out of a tree, but about that time he struck his hat with his hand and a large snake fully a yard long fell down into the buggy.

As Mr. Anderson was driving fast he could not stop his horse at once, and when he had stopped his horse the snake had crawled out of the buggy, greatly to the relief of Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson claims that the only reason he wanted the snake to get out of the buggy was that he was afraid an inspector might find him carrying passengers, which is strictly forbidden by the postal authorities.

OLATON.

Mr. C. D. Bean has returned from the Chattanooga encampment. Mr. Bean has many interesting things to tell about his stay with the old soldiers and his visit to the place where he fought fifty years ago.

Mr. Bean stopped a few days with his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Bean in Louisville on his way home.

Rev. and Mrs. Ramey Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooper and Mr. Ernest Morris attended the Dayless County Fair Thursday. They made the trip in Mr. Cooper's automobile.

Misses Mary Daniel and Zella Lyons are very busy selling hats

since their return from Louisville. Miss Daniel at Narrows and Miss Lyons at Olaton.

Miss Stella Daniel spent the week-end in Narrows.

Miss Ida White, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Nabors, returned to her home in Horse Branch Sunday night.

Mrs. Tabor, Louisville, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Lyons.

Miss Marie Dugan spent last week with Mrs. C. N. McDaniel near Horton and attended the Hartford fair.

Messrs. Bill Murphy and Albert Daniel spent Thursday in Hartford. Several from here attended the Hartford fair.

Messrs. T. W. Daniel and Birch Felix have returned from Winfield, La., where they visited their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Felix.

Perry Flag Presented.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 24.—Mackenzie R. Todd, Secretary of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, called on Gov. McCreary and presented to him the flag which was hoisted over the Priscilla, the yacht on which the Governor rode from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay, O., to attend the celebration there. This flag, which is a blue ground, bearing the legend, "Commonwealth of Kentucky," and the State seal, hand painted, was especially designed for the occasion, and is so far as known the first Kentucky flag ever hoisted by a Kentucky Governor. The State has never adopted a flag, and when this fact was made known to Secretary Todd he had this one made in Cleveland. It is probable that the next General Assembly will be asked to adopt a flag, possibly of this design. Gov. McCreary intends to present this flag to the State Historical Society.

Robert Brown, president of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League, has invited Gov. McCreary to attend the celebration of a Hundred Years of Peace at Louisville next week and the first week in October. The Governor promised to attend Monday and Thursday of next week and the following Sunday, the latter date being the centenary of the Battle of the Thames.

Advertise Your Farm.

More and more the farmer is coming to be an alert business man. And along with his new thrift he is coming to employ business methods in advertising. Such methods should be far more widely copied than they are. "It pays to advertise" is the deliberate opinion of the mercantile world; it is no less true of the business of farming.

There is an indirect way to advertise the farm and the right methods of its management. By good fences and clean fence corners, by gates that open readily and do not sag, by well oiled harness and fitly groomed horses, by sleek and gentle cows, by neatly kept buildings and all implements sheltered from the weather, a man may show his neighbors and all the passers-by that he is right up-to-date and wholly up to his task.

There is also direct advertising, and to this farmers pay all too little attention. It is the part of wisdom to run in a good paper or a series of papers an announcement of what you have to sell, and to keep such an announcement before the eyes of the readers. Men may not buy at once, but when the time comes for them to buy they will know who has the stock or the grains needed. Then every farmer should have a fitting name for his farm. He should have attractive letterheads and circulars. On the envelopes he uses he should place a slogan of a few striking words, or a portrait of his prize winners or a picture of a scene with Holsteins or Jerseys, as the case of his dairy may suggest at their grazing.

—The Country Gentleman.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." For sale by all dealers.

Card From Mr. Ashley.

I want to heartily thank the Republicans who supported me in my race for the Republican nomination for sheriff before the August primary election, and to assure them that I accept my defeat as a gentleman and good Republican should, and assure the entire ticket nominated of my loyal support and urge all Republicans to do likewise. Respectfully,
COMMODORE ASHLEY.

(Advertisement.)

Pay Your Taxes.

Taxes for the year 1913 are now due and we are ready to receive same. Owing to a new law passed during the last Legislature, relative to preparing the receipts, all taxes will have to be paid at the office. So please call and pay your taxes at your earliest convenience.

T. H. BLACK,
Sheriff Ohio County.

SETS APART DAYS TO WORK ROADS

Gov. McCreary Issues Proclamation For Betterment of Highways.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—Gov. McCreary to-day issued a proclamation, "calling upon the people in every county of the State of Kentucky to work on the roads in their respective counties on Friday and Saturday, October 24 and 25, commencing in the morning at 8 o'clock each day and continuing until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The County Judge and Engineer of each county are directed to aid the people in complying with this request, and they are authorized to select such persons as may be needed to assist. In every county where there is no Engineer or where they fail to act the Sheriff or other persons are authorized to organize and comply with this proclamation."

The Governor says: "Good roads facilitate the labor of farmers in bringing their products to market, and increase the benefits of rural education by providing means by which the children of the State can go regularly to school and furnish a better and easier way to go to church and greatly enhance the value of farm lands. This proclamation refers to dirt roads, turn-pikes and gravel roads. As Kentucky always takes the lead and as Kentuckians desire the betterment of our highways, they must come forward with enthusiasm and energy and show the people of other States that they can equal or surpass them in the improvements of their roads."

Marriage License.

Lee Hill, Centertown, to Olga Hefflin, Rockport.

D. M. Jones to Mary Rojla Felix, Fordsville.

John H. Keown to Minnie Wallace, Cromwell.

H. E. Haven to Ollie Leach, of Beaver Dam.

R. A. Barnard to Minnie Chancellor, Ceresville.

Ermon Carden to Grace Chick, of Beaver Dam.

How to Get a Position.

Go to some standard business college like the Bowling Green Business University and take its combined course, and a position will be a certainty.

Not Even One.

In the last ten years not even one student has left the Business University of Bowling Green without a position after completing the combined course.

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

The Latest News.

Disaffection among Democratic Senators which prevented final action on the Tariff Bill was dissipated under the influence of a heated caucus discussion, and the caucus approved the bill as reported by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate. But six Democrats voted against approving the report. The caucus decided to abandon its position on the proposition in the bill to tax dealings in cotton futures and to leave the entire subject for later legislative action.

The State Department at Washington was surprised to learn that another Japanese note was on the way to this country, it being understood at the Capital that negotiations were temporarily in abeyance.

The Assembly Board of Managers rested its case in the impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer. Today counsel for the Governor will submit preliminary motions before introduction of witnesses. It is stated that both Gov. Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer will testify.

Hearings in the United States Steel Corporation dissolution suit were resumed in New York yesterday, with witnesses for the defense testifying as to the company's alleged control of ore deposits in the Michigan field.

In the appeal of John R. Pflanz the Court of Appeals has refused to interfere with the action of the Election Commissioners of Jefferson county in awarding the Democratic nomination for Jaler to Charles C. Foster.

General Carranza, Constitutionalist commander at Piedras Negras, Mexico, following vigorous protests made by the United States, gave assurances that the city of Piedras Negras would not be destroyed, and that

property of Americans and other foreigners would be protected. Orders from Washington to Gen. Bliss state that no American soldiers should be sent into Mexican territory without specific orders.

A rainstorm of almost Goudarst proportions visited New York yesterday afternoon, resulting in two deaths and several persons being injured. Property damage was heavy and traffic seriously hampered.

James B. Haggin, owner of the Elmendorf Stock Farm, whose condition had been reported as critical, was much improved last night and his physicians say his complete recovery is only a matter of days.

OSTEOPATH --- HARTFORD

Dr. Wilson at Commercial Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m.

OSTEOPATH--BEAVER DAM

Dr. Wilson at Commercial Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.



Here's a Bakery
Just as clean as any Bakery you've ever seen.

HERE IS BREAD
Fresh every day—excellent bread, we think, you'll say. Here are Cookies, Pies and Cakes as fine as any baker bakes.

Here are Doughnuts, Rolls and Buns and you'll not find any better ones.

Try Them!

HARTFORD BAKERY

W. C. Schlemmer, Prop.
HARTFORD, Ky.

It All Looks Alike



to some people, but not to us, and not to the stock that eat it. My knowledge, backed by years of experience enables me to

SELECT THE KIND OF HAY that contains the greatest amount of nourishment, and that has been properly cured. Swale hay is dear at any price. I can furnish good hay at reasonable prices.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

For Sale!

One Saw Mill, one Planer, Band Saw, Jointer. Also Brick and Tile Machine. All kinds of Building Material, Paints, Oils, Etc. Will sell on reasonable terms. Call on or address

BEAN BROS.
Hartford, Ky.

HOW TO BE GENTLE

Vulgar Familiarity Never in Good Form.

Old Englishman's Advice and Warning Against Calling Men and Women by Christian Names on Short Acquaintance.

When our forefathers spoke of a man's "address" they meant his whole social bearing. Nor was it by mere freak or accident of language that the word thus exchanged a narrower for a wider significance. A man's way of accosting a stranger, or even an acquaintance, or even a friend, reveals a good deal of his character and goes a long way toward distinguishing a gentleman from a boor. "Good manners are easy and free, but a 'free and easy' manner is an abomination. My attention, says a writer in the Manchester (England) Guardian, is invited to the subject by one of those young inquirers who writes as follows:

"I attached no particular importance to the questions until a few weeks ago. And now I would ask what experience has taught you. Is one to call every Tom, Dick and Harry by his Christian name, or plain Brown, Jones and Robinson, prefixed with 'Mr.' according to age? Is one to call every Joan, Jane and Betsy by her Christian name, or merely Miss So-and-So?"

I must not indicate my correspondent by the name of the place in which he dwells, so for the nonce he shall be "Tom Fytton," named after a very attractive hero who suffered from rather or similar embarrassments; and to my friend Tom I would at the outset impart a salutary warning which I received very early in life.

"When you once are on terms to call Christian names, you are on terms to quarrel." This somber truth, even if it stood alone, should be a deterrent from premature and needless intimacies. I fancy that Cowper, who had the double sensitiveness of the gentleman and the poet, must have been smarting from some experience of this sort when he wrote his stanzas on Friendship:

The man who calls you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon or to bear it.

And the odd thing is that the men who are thus offensively friendly always seem to imagine that they are making themselves extremely pleasant; they are too blind to see the annoyance which they cause and too thick-headed to feel that their clumsiness is resented. Warned by their example, let Tom Fytton confine himself to surnames until he is really sure of his ground; and then, when acquaintance has led to intimacy, he will find that the Christian name slips in so easily and inevitably into its place. There is no greater error than to mistake vulgar familiarity for "gentlemanlike ease," but there is a familiarity which is not the least vulgar, and "gentlemanly" has no necessary connection with social rank. Some of the truest gentlemen I have ever known have been miners, and I have seen agricultural laborers whose manners no instruction could have mended.

Is Tom to call Joan, Jane and Betsy by their Christian names? No. I cannot say it too often or too plainly. To a man, every woman should be a divinity; and the slightest touch of familiarity or free and easiness is inconsistent with that reverence which should be his instinctive attitude. It is true that my favorite heroine, Die Vernon, encouraged Frank Osboldison to set convention at defiance. "Call me Tom Vernon, if you have a mind, but speak to me as you would a friend and companion." But then Die, with all her charms, was a bit of a holden and had learnt her manners from her brutal cousins. Frank, who was a gentleman, as well as a good fellow, declined to take her at her word, and at their final parting (as it seemed) she was still to him "Miss Vernon."

If a forward or conceited youth presumes to be "free and easy" with what he will probably call a "girl," he is likely to receive a snub which will abide with him, to his great advantage, all his life long. So direct familiarity is difficult and dangerous and the "bolder generally has sense enough to avoid it. But he compensates himself indirectly by speaking of girls, behind their backs, by their Christian names, though he knows full well that he dare not so call them to their faces. There he shows himself a coward as well as a cad, and Tom Fytton will perhaps find an opportunity of telling him so.

New Use for Old Chairs.

Do not throw away your old chairs. By cutting them down you can make them useful for the front steps. Take a saw and cut off the back legs entirely, and then measure the depth of the step and cut off the front legs so that they will just reach the next lower step. In this way the chairs will fit on the steps, and the fact that they have back rests makes it a pleasure to sit on the steps summer evenings.

Grief and Remorse.

"No," said the stage manager, "you are the heroine. You are supposed to suffer more than anybody else in the play. You must put yourself into a frame of mind which represents grief and remorse."

"I know," replied the leading woman. "I'll try to make myself believe I'm one of the people who paid two dollars to see this play."

SHAFTS OF FRANCE COSTLY

Government Completes Inventory and Valuation of Many of Its Famous Monuments.

Paris.—All Americans who know Paris will be interested in the result of a curious inventory just taken by the French government. The objects inventoried were the national monuments of France. The actual cash value of each has been figured out, so, now, for the first time, it is possible for the visitor to this country to realize, when he stands before the Louvre, the Pantheon or the Elysee palace, exactly what sum of money it represents.

Many of these figures are stupendous. Huge as they are they represent merely the brick and mortar value of each building and monument, "as if," to quote the official report, "there were a question of constructing them at the present day, without taking into account the value of the site." Nor, it might be added, of the priceless value of the contents of the buildings.

As a result of this inventory, the whole value of the national monuments—from the Louvre itself to the least valuable one in the list—the memorial to Marshal Ney—is 1,795,245,498 francs, or roughly \$359,049,300. The most valuable item in the list is not the Louvre, but the famous former royal palace at Versailles, which, as a building alone, is worth over \$144,000,000.

The Louvre and what is left of the Tuilleries represents \$56,874,400 and the famous Paris opera house, \$10,000,000. One could, it seems, rebuild the Pantheon for practically the same figure, while the Luxembourg is worth \$1,025,000, and the Elysee palace, the residence of the president of Paris, a paltry \$947,000.

Not so long ago a Frenchwoman millionaire desired to buy the Arc de Triomphe, which Napoleon built to celebrate his victories, and under which the Prussians marched into Paris, and to remove it on the ground that it interfered with the view from her bedroom window. She was informed that the arch was not for sale. Now it appears that the monument would have cost her, as it stands, \$4,000,000.

MISS GILBERT AND FIANCE

\$15,000,000 New York Heiress and Her Future Husband Leaving Palm Beach Surf.

Palm Beach, Fla.—Since the debut of Miss Gilbert, she has been an idealist. Her pictured hero was smooth shaven, with classic features and hair curling over the left ear. Mr. Ren-



Miss Gilbert and Her Fiance.

shaw has few of these ideals, but despite this fact, supplanted a host of suitors in the winning of the hand of the most beautiful society belle in New York's Four Hundred.

BLOWS HIMSELF TO PIECES

Despondent Lover Uses Dynamite Cap in an Attempt to End His Life.

Colville, Wash.—John Bechler, a blacksmith and homesteader of Crystal Falls, was found dying on a lonely trail near the home of David Steel, a farmer, living in White Lake, six miles east of Colville. An examination disclosed the fact he had apparently exploded a dynamite cap with suicidal intent.

Last fall he went to Pennsylvania to visit his sweetheart, whom he discovered through a correspondence agency. He said he had received assurance as soon as he accumulated enough money they would be married. He has been sending her money, it is said, at the rate of \$25 a month, and more as his means would permit, from his earnings as a blacksmith, but for several weeks he has not heard from her and the silence worried him. Apparently he lay down, placed the dynamite cap attached to a fuse under his head, applied the match and awaited results.

Almost the whole side of his head was blown off. He was unconscious when found.

He has no relatives here, but came from the east about six years ago and took up a homestead. He was taken to the Colville sanatorium.

HALF HOLIDAY OLD

Ancient Workmen Never Labored Saturday Afternoons.

Medieval Man, Like Moslem of East, Took Bath in Order to Be Prepared for Worship on Sunday—Legalized in Some States.

The Saturday half holiday is customarily regarded as a modern innovation. Ask any old person and he will tell you that he can remember when all laborers worked on the seventh day of the week just as on every other day—from the blowing of the whistle at seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock, or later, in the evening. The shortening of the regular working day to eight hours, with freedom on Saturday afternoon, is attributed to the work of the trades unions. While the latter body, in the last few decades, certainly has influenced public opinion and legislation in regard to a shorter working day, it did not propound a new idea, but rather revived the old laws of the fifteenth century.

In the early days of industrial history parliament and the kings, both in England and on the continent, took a very active part in regulating the working hours as well as the wages of their subjects. By doing this, it was believed the king could protect his own interests, in addition to those of the people against unscrupulous employers.

An English statute, made by Henry IV. in the early part of the fifteenth century, fixed the legal hours of the country laborers from five o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening, from March until September; but, from September until the following March they were only to work from "the springing of the day until the night of the same day." They were always to have half an hour for breakfast and an hour and a half for dinner, with the privilege of a nap, from May until August, and were to work on Saturdays only until noon. Trading in the shops on Sundays and holidays was forbidden.

In medieval times the Saturday half holiday seems to have been almost universal. "Every one must be pleased with his work," says a Kutenberg ordinance, "consequently no one must be overworked." Even Ferdinand I. (1458-94), one of the most ferocious kings who ever sat on the throne of the holy Roman empire, accepted this maxim and ruled that, in the imperial mines, the miners were to work only eight hours a day. The old law also explicitly stated that work after Saturday at noon was to be strictly prohibited and that "a pair of stocks be in every town" that employers who worked their people overtime might be thrust into them. Because there was a Saturday half holiday, however, it must not be thought that this afternoon was given for recreation. Indeed not—it was bathing time for the greater part of the community.

Most barbarians, judged by modern standards, were anything but cleanly in their personal habits. In England, France and Germany bathing was an almost unknown custom until after the crusades. The pilgrims from the east brought home with them ideas of the bath as help in the treatment of disease, and bathrooms were gradually introduced into the hospitals. From the hospitals the idea of bathing spread generally. People who had been treated there saw the value of keeping the body clean in order to resist disease.

By the fifteenth century there was scarcely a large city that did not possess well patronized public bathing establishments, although it was not until the seventeenth century that the Turkish bath was introduced, and not until the eighteenth century that sea bathing, so common among the American Indians, was tried experimentally.

Why Saturday was chosen as bathing time is not difficult to imagine. On Sunday everybody was compelled to go to church, whether he would or not. As the Moslem in the east bathed before entering the mosque, so did the medieval man before entering his church, only he must take his bath on Saturday afternoon in order to be clean the following day. There was even a distribution of bath money to the children whose parents were unable to pay for their baths.

With the introduction of machinery and the rise of a capitalistic class, the old common laws of the lands regarding labor came to be neglected. The craft guilds were abolished by law and their property confiscated. Combination of workmen in any form in England was prohibited until 1781, when it became legalized again. In England industrial conditions during the latter part of the eighteenth century became deplorable. Even the little children worked from five in the morning until nine at night. In these working days of 12, 15 and 18 hours, the Saturday half holiday was forgotten, only to be revived after many years had passed.

Certain states and cities have legislated in favor of a Saturday half holiday. This is true in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, in the city of New Orleans and in New Castle county, Delaware.

Wife the Chairman.

Miss Watt—Do you belong to any debating society, Mr. Watkins?
Watkins—Well, er—small one. I am married.

ROADS COMMITTEE MAKEUP.

Fifteen of Its Twenty-one Are New Members of House.

"Congress has the power to extend national aid to good roads under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution and the authority to build military highways and to establish post roads. Jefferson thought so. Madison thought so, and so did Calhoun. There is no question about the power of congress in the premises."

So spoke Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee of the house of representatives, when he concluded recently the debate which preceded the action which created a committee on public roads—the first time in the existence of congress that the roads question received a recognition—which placed it among the big subjects demanding national legislative attention. Twenty-one members have been selected to constitute this committee, with Representative Shackelford of Missouri as chairman and the others in the list follows:

Edward W. Saunders, Virginia; Henry A. Barnhart, Indiana; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma; J. F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Hubert D. Stephens, Mississippi; John J. Whitacre, Ohio; Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina; John R. Connelly, Kansas; Edward Keating, Colorado; Clyde H. Taverner, Illinois; Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York; James B. Aswell, Louisiana; Frank L. Dershem, Pennsylvania; C. Bascom Slemp, Virginia; S. F. Prouty, Iowa; Thomas B. Dunn, New York; Howard Sutherland, West Virginia; Milton W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Edward E. Browne, Wisconsin; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan.

Of the twenty-one fifteen are new members of the house. The remaining six have given highway matters considerable thought. There are fourteen Democrats, six Republicans and one Michigan Progressive.

CONVICTS BUILD ROADS.

Colorado Prisoners Have Constructed Most Beautiful Drive.

Colorado convicts have worked the roads of that state with much success. Thomas J. Ryan, a new warden of the penitentiary, has started many prison reforms in that state, one of which is the placing of many prisoners in camps and working them on roads. Harper's Weekly says of this work:

The convict road camps are the pride of Tom Ryan's heart. He believes that convict labor is going to solve the road problem of the nation. Furthermore, he is proving his theories in practice. Canon City convicts have built some of the finest highways in the world, including the celebrated "sky line drive," extending along a "hog back" 800 feet above the Arkansas valley and offering a superb view on both sides. At present a big road gang of trustees is putting the finishing touches



"SKY LINE DRIVE" AT CANON CITY, COLO., BUILT BY CONVICTS.

to a magnificent mountain highway near Trinidad. Another gang has just completed a perfect boulevard connecting Canon City and Colorado Springs. It was opened with impressive ceremonies by the governor and other jubilant citizens of Colorado.

At present many convicts are employed on a scenic highway from Canon City to the top of the Royal gorge. Nearly every foot of this eight miles of mountain road is being blasted out of solid rock. The road sweeps in majestic curves around the eternal hills, and every one of the countless arroyos—dry and harmless looking in summer, but bank full and dangerous in the spring—is bridged with a wide arched culvert of stone. The highway winds upward in a series of easy grades, most of which can be taken by an automobile on "high gear," and when the road is completed the eight mile run from Canon City to the very brink of the 2,000 foot gorge will be a matter of ease.

ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

State Highway Appropriation Is Larger Than Ever.

The growth of the good roads propaganda is well illustrated by the amount of money provided by the state of Wisconsin.

For 1914 that amount is \$1,200,000, whereas for the present year it is only \$816,534, and for 1912 it was \$453,417. These moneys are distributed among the counties in proportion to their needs, Milwaukee getting the largest share, \$231,720.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine, Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

C. C. Jackson, Centerville, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 3rd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT. C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer. Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202, W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Leslie Bennett, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY. National Officers—President, Ira M. J. Chryst, Hudson, Wis.; V. President, S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Secretary & Treas., H. G. Tank, Wausau, Wis.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Baldwin, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin coun-

ty; C. G. Davenport, Warren county. Ohio county officers—L. B. Tichenor, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

1. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.
2. E. C. Hartford, Reynolds, Ky.
3. M. S. Patterson, Olaton, Ky.
4. B. L. Alford, White Run, Ky.
5. Richard Plummer, Taylor Mines, Kentucky.

PROFESSIONAL

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases. Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

ARTHUR D. KIRK

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, - KY.

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This office is equipped for handling Commercial Law and Collection items as well as other legal and litigated matters. Practice in all the courts. Prompt and vigorous service. M. L. Heavrin's Office.

J. NEY FOSTER

Notary Public

Ohio County

HARTFORD, KY.

All Matters Given Prompt Attention. PENSION AFFIDAVITS SPECIALTY.

I AM PREPARED

To do any kind of Veterinary work. Horses, mules and cows need not die for want of attention. Calls answered day or night.

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Veterinary Surgeon

Hartford, - Ky.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

SEEDS

BAKER'S SEEDS SUCCEED! SPECIAL OFFER: Made to battle New Weeds. A trial will make you our permanent customer. Prize Collection. Seeds, 17 varieties; let us send you a free packet of seeds. 100 seeds of each variety in all. 100 seeds of each variety in all. Write to-day; mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big illustrated, beautiful seed and plant catalog. I will also send you a free packet of seeds. 100 seeds of each variety in all. 100 seeds of each variety in all. Write to-day; mention this Paper.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Representative—N. B. White.
For County Judge—M. L. Heavrin.
For County Court Clerk—Claude Blankenship.
For County Attorney—C. E. Smith.
For Sheriff—S. O. Keown.
For Jailor—W. P. Midkiff.
For School Supt.—Henry Leach.
For Assessor—D. E. Ward.
For Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.
For Coroner—Dr. A. B. Riley.

Magisterial Dist. No. 1—Ed Shown.
Magisterial Dist. No. 2—Sam Leach.
Magisterial Dist. No. 3—L. A. McDaniel.
Magisterial Dist. No. 4—Geo. Rowe.
Mag. Dist. No. 5—Winson Smith.
Magisterial Dist. No. 6—W. S. Dean.
Magisterial Dist. No. 7—B. F. Rice.
Magisterial Dist. No. 8—

PLANS LONG TRIP IN WILD COUNTRY

Roosevelt Will Be Three Months in Wilderness of South America.

New York, Sept. 30.—For more than three months, from about the middle of December to the end of March, Theodore Roosevelt will be buried in the wilds of South America. Arrange guests for this end of the Colonel's South American trip were described today, but the announcement did not tell much about time and places because the Colonel himself is not sure just where he will go or when he will emerge into civilized country.

Col. Roosevelt will sail from New York October 4, and will spend about two months visiting various cities in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. In these countries he will be the Government's guest and he will deliver several formal addresses. Later in December a little river steamer will leave him and his party of naturalists at Cuyaba, Brazil, the head of navigation on the Paraguay river, and at that point the hardships of the journey will begin.

The Colonel's companions from this point will be Anthony Fiala, of New York, the Arctic explorer; George K. Cherrie, of Indiana, and Leo E. Miller of Newfane, Vt. naturalists connected with the American Museum of Natural History, under whose auspices the expedition will be undertaken. Mr. Fiala will look after the equipment of the expedition, Mr. Cherrie will have charge of the collection and preparation of bird specimens, and Mr. Miller will superintend the collection of mammals. The ex-President will be the party's chief huntsman.

These four, with native Indian bearers, canoe men and servants will embark at Cuyaba in light draft motor-boats and canoes, although later it is expected that canoes alone will have to serve.

It was said to-day that when Col. Roosevelt first received invitations to lecture in Brazil, Argentina and Chile, his first idea was to decline; but that the opportunity to hunt and collect scientific specimens in the wilds of Brazil was too attractive for him to resist. This opportunity was brought to his attention by the Rev. John Augustine Zelm, of Washington, provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross, a missionary and a scientist who has explored much of the wild country that Mr. Roosevelt will enter. Father Zelm has been consulted about the itinerary and the equipment of the Roosevelt expedition.

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of execution No. 614 directed to me, which issued from the clerk's office of the Ohio Circuit Court, in favor of the McHenry Deposit Bank, McHenry, Kentucky, against A. L. Stevens for \$220.00 and \$5.00 cost, I, or one of my deputies, will on Monday the 29th day of October, 1912, between the hours of 1 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the Courthouse door in Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's debt interest and cost, to-wit:

"Three tracts of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, on and near the waters of Blough river: One tract conveyed to Daniel Parks by George Madison by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 'F' page 383. Another tract conveyed by S. L. Hawkins and wife to Peter Parks by deed of record in said office in deed book

"F" page 386, which was willed by Peter Parks to Daniel Parks by will of record in Ohio County Clerk's office. Another tract conveyed to Daniel Parks by Chas. Alexander by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 'G' page 84. Said tracts containing 430 acres more or less. Same land conveyed to W. E. Maxwell by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 3, page 423 from A. L. Morton and wife. Said land then being conveyed by W. E. Maxwell and wife to Mrs. L. M. Stevens, A. L. Stevens and W. N. Stevens on October 11th, 1887, by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 7, page 488. Said land then conveyed by Mrs. L. M. Stevens to A. L. and W. N. Stevens, May the 11th, 1905, by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 31, page 69. Said land then conveyed by W. N. Stevens to A. L. Stevens by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 31, page 182. Excepting 50 acres from this sale bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree and Beech on the bank of Rough river corner to Mrs. Yeiser farm; thence S. 34 W. 207 poles to the corner of the Arment farm in Mrs. Yeiser's line; thence S. 72 W. 40 poles to a stone in Arment line; thence N. 54 E. 209 poles to a beech on Rough river; thence up said river with its meanders to the beginning; containing 50 acres more or less."

Said land levied and subject to a mortgage of \$2000.00 held by the Bank of Hartford, mortgage in the sum of \$, held by E. G. Barras and mortgage of \$, held by the First National Bank of Hartford, Ky. Said sale to be made on a credit of six months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent annum from the day of the sale and having the force and effect of a replevin bond.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES HELD BY CHINESE BANDITS

Norwegians [Also in Hands of Same Outlaws—"White Wolf" is Leader.

Hankow, China, Sept. 30.—Five American and four Norwegian missionaries are held by Chinese bandits, who on Friday captured the town of Tsaoyang, in the northern part of the province of Hupeh. The American prisoners are reported to be Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and child and Mr. and Mrs. Fauske.

The Rev. C. Stoksted, of The Hague's Norwegian Mission, telegraphs from Fancheng that on Saturday Mr. Fauske, who is attached to the Lutheran Brethren Mission, was still held in Tsaoyang for ransom, but was separated from his wife, who, with the other foreigners, was held prisoner in another part of the city.

The notorious bandit, White Wolf, whom the Government has been fighting for several months, is the leader. Orders have been issued for the Chinese troops surrounding the district to advance toward Tsaoyang and exterminate the bandits.

Gen. Li Yuan Heng, Vice President of the republic, told J. Paul Jameson, acting American Consul at Hankow, yesterday that he believed the foreigners would not be harmed and would not be taken away.

Card From Mr. Davis.

Being the Socialist nominee for county court clerk, I take this to the voters of Ohio county.

We can never have first class roads so long as our county is shadowed by a \$40,000 debt. In order to blot out this debt I will fill said office for \$1,800 a year and give back to the county all above that sum. All I ask of you is to come and hear me at the places named below. I ask of those of you who will not hear me to consider two things, the first is my proposition and the second is your county's welfare.

Yours truly,
R. A. DAVIS.

SPEAKING DATES

Beda, Oct. 15.
West No Creek, Oct. 18.
Washington, Oct. 21.
Chapman, Oct. 23.
Central Grove, Oct. 25.
Barnett's Creek, Oct. 28.
No Creek, Oct. 30.
Alexander, Oct. 31.
Bennett's, Nov. 1.
Hartford court house, Nov. 3.
Speaking at each place begins at 7:30 p. m.

It Looks Like A Crime.

To separate a boy from a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. His pimples, boils, scratches, knocks, sprains and bruises demand it, and its quick relief for burns, scalds or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys, also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unequaled for piles. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

CANNED EGGS O. K. SAYS U. S. EXPERT

Are Gathered While Fresh And Process Kills All Germ Life.

Washington, Oct. 1.—One of these times you'll be saying to your grocer, "Give me a can of eggs," just as you'd ask for a can of corn or tomatoes.

And the grocer will reach into the coldest corner of his refrigerator and hand you a can of perfectly good eggs—frozen.

You will take the eggs home, open them with your can-opener—of course there won't be any shells—throw 'em out and use them for omelets, custard or your Saturday baking.

And you can bet that the canned eggs will be O. K. If the private canners co-operate with the Great American Hen as well as Uncle Sam does getting the eggs while they're fresh, breaking and freezing them under conditions of rigid cleanliness and keeping them frozen till they reach the consumer.

The hen does her part nobly, laying \$500,000,000 worth of eggs a year. But the busy farmer's wife too often lets them lie around in the sun and dew, and the country merchant, the commission man, the railroad freight agent and the retailer all help to make them stale. In the summer 10 per cent of the supply spoils, and the cold storage men hold vast quantities for speculation, and then in the winter eggs are dear.

Uncle Sam would change all that. He would gather the eggs while they're fresh, plentiful and cheap, and save them to use thru the year in the shape that makes them easiest to preserve and cheapest to handle.

In the food research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Washington he is showing exactly how to do it, and you can see for yourself if you go there. But you may have to take off your hat and slip on a sterilized white gown, for the place is as clean as a hospital operating room. No germs are admitted.

There are men there who do nothing but "candle" the eggs—hold them before a strong light to see if they're clear and, therefore, fresh. Every faulty egg is discarded.

There are girls in spotless white who break the eggs so daintily and deftly that not a single finger tip, who rosy and smooth from constant cleanliness, is wet with the liquid egg. If an egg has a bad odor it goes into a salt pail to use for tanning kid gloves—not for cake. Then the girl washes her hands in a sanitary wash bowl and takes up newly sterilized apparatus and begins again.

The eggs are candled at a temperature of not over 60 degrees, cooled for twenty-four hours at 32 to 35 degrees, broken at 60 to 65 degrees, put into sterilized cans, frozen quickly and kept near zero till they are sold.

In Kentucky.

Tompkinsville.—Luther Page, a young man held in jail in this city charged with the sale of liquors unlawfully, made his escape from Jailor Turner yesterday. Mr. Turner had taken him to the courthouse for a hearing and was returning to jail. While trying to unlock the jail door Mr. Turner heard the screen door shut behind him and, turning, found his prisoner gone. Up to this time no track of him has been found, and he is supposed to have crossed the Tennessee line, seven miles south of this place.

Marion.—A sixty-dollar fine with costs was imposed on Junius Cummings in this city Tuesday on a charge of "boot-legging." Cummings operated on a flatboat on the Ohio River between Tolu, Ky., and Rosi Clair, Ill., and information having reached here that he had anchored his boat on the Kentucky side and was selling whiskey to any person in that "dry" territory who wished to purchase, Sheriff Joel Pickens and County Attorney John Moore went to the place, arrested Cummings and confiscated 168 pint bottles of whiskey found on the boat. After an all-night ride, the officials returned here with Cummings, who was placed in jail to await trial. When brought into court this morning Cummings pleaded guilty, paid his fine and left for home.

Hodgenville.—The September term of the Larue Circuit Court was convened here Monday by Judge Jones. It is likely that court will be in session the entire two weeks. The civil docket is the lightest for years, with only eleven for appearance on the ordinary and seven on equity. The case of Luther Skaggs, charged with wilful murder of Lewis Price on

August 1, 1912, at Gravel Point, was called this morning and the Commonwealth Attorney announced ready.

Winchester.—Mrs. Anna Stamper wife of Rollie Stamper, who swallowed a large quantity of poison a few days ago with alleged suicidal intent, died Tuesday morning as a result of her act. The young husband is heartbroken. Mrs. Stamper is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Shelton, of the Planagan neighborhood; her husband and a seven-months-old baby and two sisters.

According to the wishes of the young mother, expressed after taking the poison, the babe will be reared by Mrs. Shelton.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults, Pray don't forget your own. Remember those with honies of glass. Shouldn't seldom throw a stone. If we have nothing else to do, But talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried; Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide. Some may have faults—and who has not?

The old as well as young— Perhaps we may, for aught we know, Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan, You'll find it works full well; To try my own defects to cure Before of others tell, And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word could do To those we little know, Remember, curses sometimes, like Our chickens, "roost at home," Don't speak of other's faults until We have none of our own.—Ex.

The Danger After Grip.

Lies often in a run down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the glorious tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50 cents. Sold and perfect satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

I'll Sight You.

To a nice new residence at the best bargain in Hartford, if you'll write to Lock Box 435. If you want a home here, better hurry, for it won't last long at the price. We have the best school in Western Kentucky now, with our fine new building.

Celebrated.

In celebration of its thirty-seventh anniversary, the Bowling Green Business University is sending out one of the handsomest souvenir catalogues ever issued by any school. If you want a copy, write immediately.

Swedish Bridal Superstitions.

In Sweden the bridegroom has a great fear of trolls and sprites, and as an antidote against their power he sews into his clothes various strong-smelling herbs, such as garlic and rosemary. It is customary to fill the bride's pocket with bread, which she gives to the poor she meets on the way to the church, and so averts misfortune with the aims she bestows. On their return from church the bride and bridegroom visit their cow houses and farms that the cattle may thrive and multiply.

One Superstition Exploded.

Contrary to general belief, a man does not look for a white horse when he sees a red-haired girl. Instead, he continues to look at the girl until she disappears from view.

Philippine Subterranean River.

A subterranean river in the island of Palawan, one of the Philippines, has been explored and surveyed by two officers of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and is described in a report of that service. The river is navigable for a small boat for about two and a half miles from its mouth, the tunnel through which it passes widening in places into large chambers containing beautiful stalactites.

Kentucky S. S. Convention.

The Forty-eighth State Convention, Kentucky Sunday School Association, Louisville, Ky., October 7 to 10. Railroad rates, one fare plus 25c for round trip.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*



WE HAVE RAKED THE BEST MARKETS IN THE LAND FOR STYLES, QUALITIES AND VALUE, AND THEY CAN BE NOW SEEN IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. WE HAVE BIG PILES OF BRAND NEW, FRESH SUITS AND OVERCOATS. WE CAN FIT YOUR POCKET-BOOK WITH THE PRICE. BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM US AND YOU WILL GIVE US YOUR TRADE FOR EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

HUNTERS, KINDLY TAKE NOTICE!

Season For Shooting Migratory Birds Fixed—Divides the County Into Two Zones.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—One of the most sweeping and far reaching national game laws ever enacted will go into effect on Wednesday of next week and the government has sent copies of the Weeks-McLean migratory bird law to all parts of the country so as to give the authorities and the hunters throughout the country a chance to become acquainted with the provisions of the law.

The law fixes the season for shooting migratory birds and also divides the country into two zones, a northern and a southern, in order that the birds may be protected to the fullest extent. Twenty-five states are in the northern zone, while the southern zone comprises the remaining twenty-three states. The shooting season for the two zones varies according to the classification of the four classes of migratory birds.

A Canal Catechism.

What is the greatest engineering feat in the history of the world?

Answer—The building of the Panama canal.

Who first planned and began the building of the canal?

Answer—Ferdinand de Lesseps.

What did the United States pay the French New Panama canal company?

Answer—Forty million dollars.

What great discovery made the building of the canal possible by the United States?

Answer—The discovery that yellow fever was transmitted by the bite of the stegomyia mosquito.

Who heroically sacrificed his life to prove the truth of the theory?

Answer—Dr. Jesse Lazear.

What seems almost as marvelous as the construction of the canal itself?

Answer—The sanitation of the Isth-

mus by Col. W. C. Gorgas, ridding it of yellow fever and largely of malaria, due to the bite of another mosquito, the anopheles.

When did the United States take charge?

Answer—In 1904.

To what one man is the success of the canal chiefly due?

Answer—To Col. George Washington Goethals. "The Benevolent Despot of the canal."

How long is the canal?

Answer—The entire length from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is about fifty miles. The canal itself is about thirty-four miles.

How deep will the water be—how wide the canal?

Answer—From forty-five to eighty-seven feet—from 500 to 1000 feet across the bottom.

How will ships pass from one sea level to the other?

Answer—Through great locks 1000 feet long, 110 feet wide.

What are two of the great engineering achievements of the canal?

Answer—The Cullebra cut through the mountains and the Gatun dam a mile and a half long on its crest.

When will the canal be formerly opened?

Answer—In 1915.

What will it cost?

Answer—Four hundred million dollars.

How will ships pass through the locks?

Answer—They will be towed by electric locomotives.

What is the weight of the giant lock gates?

Answer—From 390 to 730 tons each.

How many miles will be saved between New York and San Francisco?

Answer—Seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-three miles. New York and Guayaquil? Seven thousand four hundred and five miles. New York and Callao? Six thousand, two hundred and fifty miles. New York and Honolulu? Six thousand six hundred and twelve miles. New York and Yokohama? Three thousand, two hundred and eighty-one miles. What effect will the canal have upon the American Navy?

Answer—Double its efficiency.

What effect will it have upon the cost of internal transportation?

Answer—Reduce it one-third.

—Scribner's Magazine.

Creating Business.

Some who undertake to show that "the gun isn't loaded" immediately provide occasion for undertaking of another sort.